THE

BRITISH CRITIC,

For APRIL, 1800.

Jocamur, querimur, iraſcimur, deſcribimus aliquid, modo preſſius, modo elatius, atque ipſa varietate tentamus efficere, ut alia aliis, quædam fortaſſe omnibus placeant. PLIN.

We jeſt, we complain, we are indignant; we give deſcriptions, ſometimes compreſſed, ſometimes more expanded; and endeavour by variety to adapt ſome things to one reader, ſome to another, and a few perhaps to every taſte.

ART. I. *An Account of an Embaſſy to the Kingdom of Ava, ſent by the Governor-General of India, in the Year* 1795. *By Michael Symes, Major in his Majeſty's* 76*th Regiment.* 4to. 2l. 2s. Nicol. 1800.

A MORE intereſting, agreeable, and curious publication, than this account of the Embaſſy to Ava, has never fallen in our way. In the ſhort interval from its appearance to the preſent period, a whole and large edition has been circulated; the eagerneſs of the public is juſtified by the work itſelf, and may reaſonably excuſe our deſire to lay an early deſcription of it before our readers.

Our knowledge of the vaſt and mighty empire of Ava has been hitherto very imperfect, and the geographical deſcriptions which occur in the preceding maps are exceedingly erroneous. For example, we find the river which flows from Pegue to the ocean continued, by former geographers, till it is loſt in the

frontiers of China, and is made to appear far more important in ſpace and magnitude, than that which was traced by Major Symes from Rangoon, through Prome to Ummerapoora, the capital of Ava; whereas the former takes its riſe in the Galladzet hills, which are at no conſiderable diſtance from Pegue, and the latter is the great and extenſive ſtream which rolls its waters from the confines of China to the ocean.

The kingdom of Ava, at the preſent day, by right of conqueſt, has added to itſelf the former ſovereignties of Pegue and Siam, and extends its authority to the frontiers of the Engliſh dominions in Bengal. Some delinquents of the Birman* empire had taken refuge near Chittagong, the boundary of the Britiſh territories; and the Birman monarch, too haughty to ſollicit their being given up, marched an army abruptly into the company's diſtricts, with orders to his generals to bring back the fugitives dead or alive. By the diſcreet conduct of General Erſkine the diſpute was amicably determined; but, to prevent the occurrence of future acts of hoſtility; to impreſs the ſovereign of Ava with ſuitable ideas, both of the power and friendly diſpoſition of the Engliſh nation, and to accommodate matters of a commercial nature, the Governor-General, the preſent Lord Teignmouth, thought it expedient to ſend a formal deputation to the Birman court. For this purpoſe, the author of this performance was ſelected; and it appears that a happier choice could not poſſibly have been made, as this gentleman has combined that curioſity for information, which induced him to take the moſt effectual means of adding to our ſtores of knowledge, on the ſubjects of foreign manners, natural hiſtory, and geography, with the characteriſtic ſpirit of a Britiſh ſoldier, who, in a proud and punctilious court, was tenacious without petulance, in every thing which involved his country's honour.

On leaving Bengal, in his way to Rangoon, Major Symes ſtopped at the Andamans, which are iſlands in the bay of Bengal, a little to the north of the Nicobar Iſlands, but of which no ſatisfactory deſcription had before been given. They ſeem indeed to have been altogether unknown to ancient geographers. On this ſubject, the following extract cannot fail of being acceptable to the reader.

"A ſituation more pictureſque, or a view more romantic, than that which Chatham Iſland and Cornwallis Harbour preſent, can ſcarcely be imagined: land-locked on all ſides, nothing is to be ſeen but an extenſive ſheet of water, reſembling a vaſt lake interſperſed with ſmall iſlands, and environed by lofty mountains clothed with impenetrable foreſts. The ſcenery of nature, in this ſequeſtered ſpot, is uncommonly ſtriking and grand.

* This is the collective name of the empire.

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" All that voyagers have related of uncivilized life, ſeems to fall ſhort of the barbariſm of the people of Andaman. The ferocious natives of New Zealand, or the ſhivering, half-animated ſavages of Terra del Fuego, are in a relative ſtate of refinement, compared to theſe iſlanders. The population of the Great Andaman, and all its dependencies, does not, according to Captain Stokoe, exceed 2,000 or 2,500 ſouls; theſe are diſperſed in ſmall ſocieties along the coaſts, or on the leſſer iſlands within the harbour, never penetrating deeper than the ſkirts of the foreſts, which hold out little inducement for them to enter, as they contain no animals to ſupply them with food. Their ſole occupation ſeems to be that of climbing rocks, or roving along the margin of the ſea in queſt of a precarious meal of fiſh; which, during the tempeſtuous ſeaſon, they often ſeek for in vain.

" The Andamaners are not more favoured in the conformation of their bodies, than in the endowments of their mind. In ſtature they ſeldom exceed five feet; their limbs are diſproportionably ſlender, their bellies protuberant, with high ſhoulders, and large heads; and, ſtrange to find in this part of the world, they are a degenerate race of Negroes, with woolly hair, flat noſes, and thick lips; their eyes are ſmall and red; their ſkin of a deep ſooty black, while their countenances exhibit the extreme of wretchedneſs; a horrid mixture of famine and ferocity; they go quite naked, and are inſenſible of any ſhame from expoſure. Two young women, allured by the temptation of fiſh, were ſecured, and brought on board a ſhip at anchor in the harbour; the captain treated them with great humanity; they ſoon got rid of all fear of violence, except what might be offered to their chaſtity, which they guarded with unremitting vigilance; although they had a ſmall apartment allotted to themſelves, and had no real cauſe for apprehenſion, one always watched while the other ſlept; they ſuffered clothes to be put on, but took them off again as ſoon as opportunity offered, and threw them away as uſeleſs incumbrances. When their fears were over they became cheerful, chattered with freedom, and were inexpreſſibly diverted at the ſight of their own perſons in a mirror; they were fond of ſinging, ſometimes in melancholy recitative, at others in a lively key; and often danced about the deck with great agility, ſlapping their poſteriors with the back of their heel. Wine and ſpirituous liquors were diſagreeable to them; no food ſeemed ſo palatable as fiſh, rice, and ſugar. In a few weeks having recovered ſtrength, and become fat, from the more than half-famiſhed ſtate in which they were brought on board, they began to think confinement irkſome, and longed to regain their native freedom. In the middle of the night, when all but the watchman were aſleep, they paſſed in ſilence through the captain's cabin, jumped out of the ſtern windows into the ſea, and ſwam to an iſland half a mile diſtant, where it was in vain to purſue them, had there been any ſuch intention; but the object was to retain them by kindneſs, not by compulſion, an attempt that has failed on every trial. Hunger may (and theſe inſtances are rare) induce them to put themſelves in the power of ſtrangers; but the moment that want is ſatisfied, nothing ſhort of coercion can prevent them from returning to a way of life more congenial to their ſavage nature. The few implements they uſe are of the rudeſt texture; a bow from four to five feet long, the

ſtring made of the fibre of a tree, or a ſlip of bamboo, with arrows of reed, headed with fiſh-bone, or wood hardened in the fire, is their principal weapon. Beſides this they carry a ſpear of heavy wood, ſharply pointed, and a ſhield made of bark, to defend themſelves from the aſſaults of their enemies; for even theſe poor wretches have rights to aſſert, and dignities to maintain; neceſſity has taught them an expert management of their arms, on which they rely for ſubſiſtence: happily for them, their numerous bays and creeks abound with fiſh, which they ſhoot with ſpears with ſurpriſing dexterity. They are ſaid alſo to uſe a ſmall hand-net, made of the filaments of bark; the fiſh, when caught, is put into a wicker baſket, which they carry on their backs. Having kindled a fire, they throw the food on the coals, and devour it half broiled. A few diminutive ſwine are to be found in the ſkirts of the foreſts, and among the mangrove thickets in the low grounds; but theſe are very ſcarce, and are probably the progeny of a ſtock left by former navigators. When a native has the good fortune to ſlay one, he carefully preſerves the ſkull and teeth to ornament his hut. They croſs the bays, and go to fiſh either in canoes formed of a hollow tree, or on rafts of bamboo, which they direct by paddles. Their habitations diſplay little more ingenuity than the dens of wild beaſts; four ſticks ſtuck in the ground, are bound together at the top, and faſtened tranſverſely by others, to which branches of trees are ſuſpended; an opening is left on one ſide, juſt large enough to admit of entrance; leaves compoſe their bed. Being much incommoded by inſects, their firſt occupation of a morning is to plaiſter their bodies all over with mud, which, hardening in the ſun, forms an impenetrable armour; they paint their woolly heads with red-ocre and water; when thus completely dreſſed, a more hideous appearance is not to be found in human form.

"Their religion is the ſimple but genuine homage of nature, to the incomprehenſible ruler of the univerſe, expreſſed in adoration to the ſun, as the primary and moſt obvious ſource of good; to the moon as the ſecondary power; and to the genii of the woods, the waters, and the mountains, as inferior agents. In the ſpirit of the ſtorms they confeſs the influence of a malignant being; and during the ſouth-weſt monſoon, when tempeſts prevail with unuſual violence, they deprecate his wrath by wild choruſſes, which they chant in ſmall congregations aſſembled on the beach, or on ſome rock that overhangs the ocean. Of a future ſtate it is not known that they have any idea, which poſſibly ariſes from our imperfect means of diſcovering their opinions; it affords however ſatisfactory reflection, to find among the moſt ignorant and barbarous of mankind, a confirmation of the great and pleaſing truth, that all reaſoning exiſtence acknowledges a God. The half humanized Andamaner, invokes the luminaries that lend him light, and in that ſimple and ſpontaneous praiſe, he offers up the pureſt devotion of an unenlightened mind." P. 129.

Leaving the Andamans, Major Symes and his companions proceeded to Rangoon; and here great preſence of mind and ſelf-command appear to have been neceſſary. Manners in

all reſpects different, in ſome offenſive to their own; a conduct on the part of the Birmans, dictated by a moſt vigilant and ſuſpicious jealouſy, reſtrictions with reſpect to themſelves, and prohibitions from intercourſe with others, rendered the ſituation of the Engliſh gentlemen exceedingly unpleaſant. Overcoming theſe difficulties, they at length proceeded to Pegue, by the river before-mentioned, and were received by the Maywoon, or Governor, with great kindneſs.

The ſcenes and manners which the country preſented are deſcribed with great vivacity, and cannot but afford the reader the higheſt entertainment. Pegue, once the capital of a great kingdom, but now of a ſubordinate province, is agreeably repreſented. From this part of the work it ſeemed impoſſible not to preſent our readers with the following extract:

"The ſolar year of the Birmans was now drawing to a cloſe, and the three laſt days are uſually ſpent by them in merriment and feaſting; we were invited by the May-woon, to be preſent on the evening of the 10th of April, at the exhibition of a dramatic repreſentation,

"At a little before eight o'clock, the hour when the play was to commence, we proceeded to the houſe of the Maywoon, accompanied by Baba-Sheen, who, on all occaſions, acted as maſter of the ceremonies. The theatre was the open court, ſplendidly illuminated by lamps and torches. The Maywoon and his lady ſat in a projecting balcony of his houſe, we occupied ſeats below him, raiſed about two feet from the ground, and covered with carpets; a croud of ſpectators were ſeated in a circle round the ſtage. The performance began immediately on our arrival, and far excelled any Indian drama I had ever ſeen. The dialogue was ſpirited without rant, and the action animated without being extravagant; the dreſſes of the principal performers were ſhowy and becoming. I was told that the beſt actors were natives of Siam, a nation, which though unable to contend with the Birmans and Peguers in war, have cultivated with more ſucceſs the refined arts of peace. By way of an interlude between the acts, a clowniſh buffoon entertained the audience with a recital of different paſſages, and by grimace, and frequent alterations of tone, and countenance, extorted loud peals of laughter from the ſpectators. The Birmans ſeem to delight in mimicry, and are very expert in the practice, poſſeſſing uncommon verſatility of countenance. An eminent practitioner of this art, amuſed us with a ſpecimen of his ſkill at our own houſe, and to our no ſmall aſtoniſhment, exhibited a maſterly diſplay of the paſſions, in pantomimic looks and geſtures; the tranſitions he made from pain to pleaſure, from joy to deſpair, from rage to mildneſs, from laughter to tears; his expreſſion of terror, and, above all, his look of idiotiſm, were performances of firſt-rate merit in their line; and we agreed in opinion, that had his fates decreed him to be a native of Great Britain, his genius would have rivalled that of any modern comedian of the Engliſh ſtage.

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" The plot of the drama performed this evening, I underſtood was taken from the ſacred text of the Ramayan of Balmiec, a work of high authority amongſt the Hindoos.

" It repreſented the battles of the Holy Ram, and the impious Rahwaan, chief of the Rakuſs, or demons, to revenge the rape of Seeta, the wife of Ram, who was forcibly carried away by Rahwaan, and bound under the ſpells of enchantment. Viciſſitudes of fortune took place during the performance, that ſeemed highly intereſting to the audience; Ram was at length wounded by a poiſoned arrow; the ſages ſkilled in medicine were conſulted on his cure; they diſcovered that on the mountain Indra-gurry grew a certain tree that produced a gum, which was a ſovereign antidote againſt the deleterious effects of poiſon; but the diſtance was ſo great, that none could be found to undertake the journey; at length Honymaan, leader of the army of apes, offered to go in queſt of it. When he arrived at the place, being uncertain which was the tree, he took up half the mountain and tranſported it with eaſe; thus was the cure of Ram happily effected, the enchantment was broken, and the piece ended with a dance, and ſongs of triumph.

" On the 12th of April, the laſt day of the Birman year, we were invited by the Maywoon, to bear a part ourſelves in a ſport that is univerſally practiſed throughout the Birman dominions, on the concluding day of the annual cycle. To waſh away the impurities of the paſt, and commence the new year free from ſtain, women on this day are accuſtomed to throw water on every man they meet, which the men have the privilege of retorting; this licence gives riſe to a great deal of harmleſs merriment, particularly amongſt the young women, who, armed with large ſyringes and flaggons, endeavour to wet every man that goes along the ſtreet, and in their turn, receive a wetting with perfect good humour; nor is the ſmalleſt indecency ever manifeſted in this, or in any other of their ſports. Dirty water is never caſt; a man is not allowed to lay hold of a woman, but may fling as much water over her as he pleaſes, provided ſhe has been the aggreſſor; but if a woman warns a man that ſhe does not mean to join in the diverſion, it is conſidered as an avowal of pregnancy, and ſhe paſſes without moleſtation.

" About an hour before ſun-ſet we went to the Maywoon's, and found that his lady had provided plentifully to give us a wet reception. In the hall were placed three large china jars full of water, with bowls, and ladies to fling it. Each of us on entering had a bottle of roſe-water preſented to him, a little of which we in turn poured into the palm of the Maywoon's hand, who ſprinkled it over his own veſt of fine flowered muſlin; the lady then made her appearance at the door, and gave us to underſtand ſhe did not mean to join in the ſport herſelf, but made her eldeſt daughter, a pretty child in the nurſe's arms, pour from a golden cup, ſome roſe-water mixed with ſandal-wood, firſt over her father, and then over each of the Engliſh gentlemen; this was a ſignal for the ſport to begin. We were prepared, being dreſſed in linen waiſtcoats. From ten to twenty women, young and middle aged, ruſhed into the hall from the inner apartments, who ſurrounded and deluged without mercy four men, ill-able to contain ſo unequal a conteſt. The Maywoon was ſoon driven from the field; but Mr. Wood having got

got poſſeſſion of one of the jars, we were enabled to preſerve our ground till the water was exhauſted; it ſeemed to afford them great diverſion, eſpecially if we appeared at all diſtreſſed by the quantity of water flung in our faces. All parties being tired, and completely drenched, we went home to change our clothes, and in the way met many damſels who would willingly have renewed the ſport; they, however, were afraid to begin, without receiving encouragement from us, not knowing how it might be taken by ſtrangers; but they aſſailed Baba-Sheen, and his Birman attendants, with little ceremony. No inconvenient conſequences were to be apprehended from the wetting; the weather was favourable, and we ran no riſk of taking cold. Having put on dry clothes, we returned to the May-woon's, and were entertained with dancing and a puppet-ſhew, that laſted till eleven." P. 176.

From Pegue, Major Symes returned to Rangoon, attended by the Maywoon. It is the cuſtom of this country, that whoever in a public character propoſes to viſit the ſovereign at his capital, or to uſe the language of the place, "The Golden Feet," is attended thither by the Governor of the province where he firſt arrives. After dedicating a chapter to the deſcription of Rangoon, its population, manners, &c. the author, in obedience to an imperial mandate, proceeded by water to the capital. This chapter relates, among many others, one very curious circumſtance. The Emperor of China had never ſeen a rhinoceros, or an alligator, and intimated a wiſh to the King of Ava, to view thoſe formidable animals before his death. The latter, in conſequence, iſſued his orders to catch twenty of each of theſe creatures, to be conveyed to China. The alligators were obtained without much difficulty. The hunters of the rhinoceros were not ſo fortunate. The four ſucceeding chapters are occupied by a lively deſcription of the writer's progreſs to the capital, in which nothing ſeems omitted of importance, either to ſcience or a proper curioſity; nothing ſuperfluous, or unintereſting. The manners of this very ſingular people, their progreſs in manufactures and the arts, their religion, natural productions, the ſtructures for public purpoſes, and, finally, the approach to Ummeropoora, are repreſented in elegant and intereſting language.

After deſcribing their eſtabliſhment at this great city, the author employed the interval which remained, before his public introduction, to inform himſelf of the particulars of the religion of the Birmans, their civil, eccleſiaſtical, and military eſtabliſhments, their public cuſtoms, their private manners, the power and extent of their empire. In the detail of all theſe circumſtances, great diligence is employed, and much ſagacity evinced; many acute and ingenious remarks will be acknowledged; and various uſeful obſervations occur, which are highly honourable to the ambaſſador.

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We would not willingly anticipate too much of the pleaſure which the reader muſt neceſſarily have in the peruſal of this volume; but the deſcription of the public reception of Major Symes at court, is too curious and extraordinary to be omitted. After repreſenting his progreſs, from his place of reſidence to the royal manſion, the writer thus proceeds:

"It was now about ten o'clock, and the Woondock intimated that we muſt wait until all the princes of the royal family arrived, before it would be proper for us to enter; we had ſat but a ſhort time, when the Prince of Pegahm, the junior of the king's ſons, in point of rank, though not in years, being born of a different mother, made his appearance. He was mounted on the neck of a very fine elephant, which he guided himſelf, ſitting on a ſcarlet cloth embroidered with gold; whilſt a ſervant behind, on the back of the animal, ſcreened him from the ſun with a gilded paraſol. About fifty muſqueteers led the way; theſe were followed by a number of halberdiers, carrying ſpears with gilded ſhafts and decorated with gold taſſels; ſix or eight officers of his houſehold (each of the king's ſons have a ſeparate eſtabliſhment) came next, dreſſed in velvet robes, with embroidered caps, and chains of gold depending from the left ſhoulder to the right ſide. Theſe immediately preceded the prince's elephant; another body of ſpearmen, with his palanquin of ſtate, cloſed the proceſſion. On entering the gate, he gave to one of his attendants a poliſhed iron hook, with which he governed his elephant; as not any thing that can be uſed as a weapon is ſuffered to be brought within the precincts of the palace, not even by his majeſty's ſons. The prince's eſcort halted without the gate, and the greater number of his attendants were ſtopped, thoſe only being admitted who were of higher rank, together with the men who carried his large beetle-box of gold, and his flaggon of water, which are brought rather for ſtate than refreſhment. When the prince had alighted, his elephant returned, and all the attendants ranged themſelves in the area, between the rhoom* and the palace gate. Soon after the Prince of Pegahm had entered, the Prince of Tonghoo, the next in precedence, appeared; he was attended by a ſuite nearly ſimilar to that of his brother; and in ſucceſſion came the Princes of Baſſein and of Prome; the Engy Teekien, or heir apparent, came laſt; when he arrived it was twelve o'clock, which the great drum, that proclaims the hours, ſounded from a lofty tower near the palace. The ſtate in which the latter perſonage made his public entrance, was highly ſuperb, and becoming his elevated ſituation. He was preceded by a numerous body-guard of infantry, conſiſting of four or five hundred men, armed with muſkets, who marched in regular files, and were uniformly clothed and accoutred; next came a party of Caſſay troopers, habited in their fanciful dreſs, with high conical caps bending backwards. We were told, that through reſpect they had alighted from their horſes nearly at the ſame place where we had diſmounted. Twenty or thirty men followed theſe, holding long gilded wands; then came eighteen or twenty military officers of rank, with gilded helmets; next the civil

* The public hall.

officers

officers of his houſehold, and his council, wearing the tzaloe, or chain of nobility, and arrayed in their robes and caps of ſtate, varied according to their reſpective ranks. The prince, borne on men's ſhoulders, in a very rich palanquin, but without any canopy, followed; he was ſcreened from the ſun by a large gilded fan, ſupported by a nobleman; and on each ſide walked ſix Caſſay aſtrologers, of the Braminical ſect, dreſſed in white gowns, and white caps, ſtudded with ſtars of gold; cloſe behind, his ſervants carried his water flaggon, and a gold beetle-box, of a ſize that appeared to be no inconſiderable load for a man. Several elephants, and led horſes, with rich houſeings, came after; ſome inferior officers, and a body of ſpearmen, with three companies of muſqueteers, one clothed in blue, another in green, and a third in red, concluded the proceſſion.

"In every part of this oſtentatious parade, perfect regularity was maintained, which conſiderably increaſed the effect. All things ſeemed to have been carefully prediſpoſed and arranged. If it was leſs ſplendid than imperial Delhi, in the days of Mogul magnificence, it was far more decorous than any courts of Hindoſtan at the preſent day. The rabble was not tumultuous, the attendants and ſoldiery were ſilent, and every man ſeemed to know his own place. No noiſy herald, as is the cuſtom in India, ran before vociferating titles, and overturning people in their way. The diſplay of this day was ſolemn and dignified; and I doubt much whether in any other capital, ſuch multitudes could be brought together, with ſo little confuſion, as, beſides the attendants and the military, there were many thouſand ſpectators.

"Our delay in the rhoom had now been protracted to two hours, a circumſtance which, though it gratified our curioſity with a novel and moſt intereſting ſpectacle, yet could not be conſidered as a mark of reſpect, eſpecially as we had not the company of any perſon of diſtinguiſhed rank, the junior Woondock excepted, who ſtaid with us but a very ſhort time. The attendance of the May-woon of Pegue was, according to the uſage of the country, on this occaſion our undoubted right: and the example of the viceroy of Bamoo, who paid that compliment to the Chineſe deputies, placed the omiſſion in a more ſtriking point of view, whilſt the ſingular character of the people put it out of my power to attribute the neglect to chance, or to caſual inadvertency.

"A few minutes after the Engy Teekien, or Prince Royal, had entered, we received a ſummons, in compliance with which we proceeded from the rhoom, obſerving the ſame order as before; the preſents carried in front, and the members of the Chineſe embaſſy followed the Engliſh deputation. As we proceeded, the Sandohgaan was exceedingly troubleſome, by calling on us to make frequent ſu erfluous obeiſances, whilſt his manner of requiring them was conſpicuouſly uncivil. I checked his inſolence, by obſerving, through Baba-Sheen, that if he wiſhed me to proceed, he muſt alter his tone and demeanour. This reproof had only a momentary effect, he ſoon reſumed his arrogant behaviour, which he repeated throughout the day, whenever opportunity offered.

"On approaching the gate, the greater part of our attendants were ſtopped, and not permitted to follow us; and we were deſired to put off our ſhoes, with which we immediately complied.

"The

"The area we now entered was ſpacious, and contained the Lotoo, or grand hall of conſultation, and of audience, where the Woongees meet in council, and where affairs of ſtate are diſcuſſed and determined. Within this encloſure there is an inner court, ſeparated by a brick wall, which comprehends the palace, and all the buildings annexed to the royal reſidence. Within the gate a troop of tumblers were performing their feats, while dancing girls were exhibiting their graces in the open air, and on the bare ground, to the ſound of no very harmonious muſic. We were next uſhered up a flight of ſtairs to a very noble ſaloon, or open hall, called the Lotoo, where the court was aſſembled with all the pomp that Birman grandeur could diſplay. On entering this hall, a ſtranger cannot fail to be ſurpriſed at the magnificence of its appearance; it is ſupported by ſeventy-ſeven pillars, diſpoſed in eleven rows, each conſiſting of ſeven. The ſpace between the pillars I judged to be about twelve feet, except the central row, which was probably two feet wider. The roof of the building was compoſed of diſtinct ſtages, the higheſt in the centre. The row of pillars that ſupported the middle, or moſt lofty roof, we judged to be about thirty-five, or forty feet in height; the others gradually diminiſh as they approach the extremities of the building, and thoſe which ſuſtain the balcony are not more than twelve or fourteen feet; at the farther part of the hall there is a high gilded lattice, extending quite acroſs the building; and in the centre of the lattice there is a gilded door, which, when opened, diſplays the throne; this door is elevated five or ſix feet from the floor, ſo that the throne muſt be aſcended by means of ſteps at the back, which are not viſible, nor is the ſeat of the throne to be ſeen, except when the king comes in perſon to the Lotoo. At the bottom of the lattice there is a guilt baluſtrade, three or four feet high, in which the umbrellas and the ſeveral other inſignia of ſtate were depoſited. The royal colour is white, and the umbrellas were made of ſilk of that colour, richly beſpangled with gold. Within this magnificent ſaloon were ſeated on their inverted legs, all the princes and the principal nobility of the Birman empire, each perſon in the place appropriated to his particular rank and ſtation: proximity to the throne is, of courſe, the moſt honourable ſituation; and this ſtation was occupied by princes of the blood, the Woongees, the Attawoons, and other great officers of ſtate. The Engy Teekien (or heir apparent) ſat on a ſmall ſtool ſix inches high; the other princes on fine mats. The ſpace between the central pillars that front the throne is always left vacant, for this curious reaſon, that his majeſty's eyes may not be obliged to behold thoſe, whom he does not mean to honour with a look. The place allotted to us was next to this unoccupied part, but we afterwards diſcovered that the Chineſe deputies had taken poſſeſſion of thoſe ſeats, which according to the etiquette that had been agreed upon, the Engliſh gentlemen were to have occupied. So trivial a circumſtance would not have merited attention, had it not been followed by circumſtances which left no room to ſuppoſe, that any act relating to external forms was either accidental or unpremeditated, on the part of thoſe who regulated the ceremonials.

"After we had taken poſſeſſion of mats that had been ſpread for us, it was civilly intimated that we ought not to proſtrate the ſoles of

our

our feet towards the ſeat of majeſty, but ſhould endeavour to ſit in the poſture that was obſerved by thoſe around us. With this deſire we would readily have complied, if it had been in our power, but we had not yet learned to ſit upon our own legs: the flexibility of muſcles which the Birmans, and indeed all the natives of India poſſeſs, is ſuch as cannot be acquired by Europeans. A Birman, when he ſits, ſeldom touches the ſeat with his poſteriors, but is ſupported by his heels. It is ſcarcely practicable for an European, dreſſed in cloſe garments, to place himſelf in ſuch an attitude; and if he were able, it would be out of his power to continue long in it. We inverted our legs as much as poſſible, and the aukwardneſs with which we did this, excited a ſmile from ſome; not a word however was uttered, and our endeavours, I thought, ſeemed to give ſatisfaction. In a few minutes eight Bramins, dreſſed in white ſacerdotal gowns, and ſilk caps of the ſame colour, ſtudded with gold, aſſembled round the foot of the throne, within the baluſtrade, and recited a long prayer, in not unpleaſing recitative; this ceremony laſted a quarter of an hour. When they had withdrawn, the letter from the Governor-General, which I delivered to a Woondock, was placed on a ſilver tray in front of the railing, and a Sandohgaan, or reader, advanced into the vacant place, and made three proſtrations, touching the ground each time with his forehead; he then read, or rather chanted, in a loud voice, what I underſtood was a Birman tranſlation of the letter. When this was done, the reader repeated his proſtrations, and next proclaimed a liſt of the preſents for the king. Theſe ſeveral readings being finiſhed, he repeated his obeiſances and retired; after an interval of a few minutes an officer, entitled Nakhaangee, advanced, and propoſed a queſtion to me, as if from his majeſty. On receiving my anſwer, he withdrew, as it might be ſuppoſed, to communicate the reply, and returned in an adequate time to aſk another; thus he put three ſeparate queſtions to me, which were as follows: "You came from a diſtant country; how long is it ſince you arrived? How were the king, queen, and royal family of England, when the laſt accounts came from thence? Was England at peace or war with other nations, and was your country in a ſtate of diſturbance?"

"The latter queſtion alone contained more than words of compliment and ceremony, and coming in ſuch a ſolemn manner, required a clear and determined anſwer on my part. I replied, in the Perſian language, "that Great Britain was at enmity with France; that the continent of Europe was the ſeat of war; but that the kingdom of England enjoyed perfect tranquillity, which it was not probable would be diſturbed." This interrogation ſeemed to intimate, that the Birmans had received impreſſions of our ſituation in Europe, from no very favourable quarter; and I had afterwards occaſion to know, that the unremitting and reſtleſs induſtry of French propagators had pervaded even this remote nation; and though in ſuch a country they dared not avow their equalizing principles, they left no art unpractiſed, through the means of their emiſſaries, to inſinuate doubts, excite fears, and create diſtruſt of the Engliſh.

"Theſe were all the queſtions that were propoſed; neither the Chineſe, nor any other perſon being interrogated. In a few minutes, after

after the laſt reply had been conveyed, a very handſome deſert was brought in, and ſet before us; it conſiſted of a variety of ſweetmeats, as well China as Birman; læpack, or picked tea leaf, and beetle, formed parts of the entertainment, which was ſerved up in ſilver, china, and glaſs ware; there appeared to be not leſs than an hundred different ſmall diſhes. We taſted of a few, and found ſome of them very palatable; but none of the courtiers partook, or moved from their places. About half an hour had elapſed, when we were informed by the Sandohgaan, that there was no occaſion for us to remain any longer.

"The non-appearance of his majeſty was a conſiderable diſappointment, as I had been taught to expect that he would have received the governor general's letter in perſon; it was not, however, until ſome time afterwards, that I was made acquainted with the true reaſon of his abſence.

"When we roſe to leave the Lotoo, the Sandohgaan deſired us to make three obeiſances to the throne, by a ſlight inclination of the body, and raiſing the right hand to the head; we were then reconducted to the ſaloon, where we were informed it was neceſſary we ſhould remain until the princes came forth from the palace, and had got upon their elephants, as their etiquette did not allow any perſon, on ſuch occaſions, to mount before the members of the royal family; we accordingly took our places in this hall as before; ſhortly afterwards the court broke up with as much form and parade as it had aſſembled." P. 358.

In conſequence of his ſpirited behaviour, the ambaſſador was afterwards admitted to a perſonal interview with the monarch. The ceremony of introduction was the ſame as on the former occaſion; and the appearance and demeanour of the Prince is thus deſcribed:

"We had been ſeated a little more than a quarter of an hour, when the folding doors that concealed the ſeat, opened with a loud noiſe, and diſcovered his majeſty aſcending a flight of ſteps, that led up to the throne from the inner apartment; he advanced but ſlowly, and ſeemed not to poſſeſs the free uſe of his limbs, being obliged to ſupport himſelf on the baluſtrade. I was informed, however, that this appearance of weakneſs did not proceed from any bodily infirmity, but from the weight of the regal habiliments in which he was clad; and if what we were told was true, that he carried on his dreſs fifteen viſs, upwards of fifty pounds avoirdupois of gold, his difficulty of aſcent was not ſurpriſing. On reaching the top, he ſtood for a minute, as though to take breath, and then ſat down on an embroidered cuſhion with his legs inverted. His crown was a high conical cap, richly ſtudded with precious ſtones; his fingers were covered with rings, and in his dreſs he bore the appearance of a man caſed in golden armour, whilſt a gilded, or probably a golden wing, on each ſhoulder, did not give much lightneſs to his figure. His looks denoted him to be between fifty and ſixty years old, of a ſtrong make, in ſtature rather beneath a middle height, with hard features, and of a dark complexion; yet the expreſſion of his countenance was not unpleaſing, and ſeemed, I thought, to indicate an intelligent and inquiring mind.

"On

" On the firſt appearance of his majeſty all the courtiers bent their bodies, and held their hands joined in an attitude of ſupplication. Nothing farther was required of us than to lean a little forward, and to turn in our legs as much as we could; not any act being ſo unpolite, or contrary to etiquette, as to preſent the ſoles of the feet to the face of any dignified perſon. Four Bramins, dreſſed in white caps and gowns, chanted the uſual prayer at the foot of the throne: a Nakhaan then advanced into the vacant place before the king, and recited in a muſical cadence the name of each perſon who was to be introduced on that day, and the preſent, of which, in the character of a ſuppliant, he entreated his majeſty's acceptance. My offering conſiſted of two pieces of Benares gold brocade; Dr. Buchanan and Mr. Wood each preſented one. When our names were mentioned, we were ſeparately deſired to take a few grains of rice in our hands, and, joining them, to bow to the king as low as we conveniently could, with which we immediately complied.

" When this ceremony was finiſhed, the king uttered a few indiſtinct words, to convey, as I was informed, an order for inveſting ſome perſons preſent with the inſignia of a certain degree of nobility: the imperial mandate was inſtantly proclaimed aloud in the court by heralds. His majeſty remained only a few minutes longer; and, during that time, he looked at us attentively, but did not honour us with any verbal notice, or ſpeak at all, except to give the order before-mentioned. When he roſe to depart, he manifeſted the ſame ſigns of infirmity as on his entrance; after he had withdrawn, the folding doors were cloſed, and the court broke up." P. 413.

Having occupied ſo large a ſpace with an account of this intereſting publication, we ſhall be ſatisfied with adding a catalogue of the titles which this great ſovereign aſſumes.

" The Lord of Earth and Air, the Monarch of extenſive Countries, the Sovereign of the Kingdoms of Sonahparinda, Tombadeva, Seawuttena, Zaniengnia, Soonaboomy, in the diſtrict of Hurry Mounaa, in the country of Zemee, Hamaratta, Dzodinagara, Sovereign of all theſe wide-extended Regions; Lord of the great cities of Poucka, Yama, Sirykettera, Sygnie, Leboo, Bamoo, Magone, Momeik, Momien, Neoum, Shoe Mona, Mobree, Quantong, of all which countries and cities, the governors and potentates ſend preſents of reſpect and ſubmiſſion to the Royal Preſence; alſo Henzawuddy, commonly called Pegue, the port of Rangoon, the port of Baſſien, Arracan, the port of Deniawuddy, Sandoway, the port of Dwarawuddy, Maoung, the port of Mickawuddy, Ramrie, the port of Ramawuddy, Mondema, or Martaban, Tavoy, Brieck, or Mergui and Tenaſſerem; ports belonging to his Majeſty, where merchants trade, and the inhabitants are protected; Proprietor of all kinds of precious ſtones, of the mines of Rubies, Agate, Laſni, Sapphires, Opal; alſo the mines of Gold, Silver, Amber, Lead, Tin, Iron, and Petroleum; whence every thing deſirable that the earth yields can be extracted, as the Trees, Leaves, and Fruits of excellence are produced in Paradiſe; Poſſeſſor of Elephants, Horſes, Carriages, Fire-arms, Bows, Spears, Shields, and all manner of warlike weapons; Sovereign of valiant Generals and victorious

torious Armies, invulnerable as the rock Mahakonda. Mahanuggera, Ummerapoora, the Great of flouriſhing Golden City, illumined and illuminating, as the Habitation of Angels, laſting as the Firmament, and embelliſhed with Gold, Silver, Pearls, Agate, and the nine original Stones; the Golden Throne, the ſeat of Splendour, whence the royal mandate iſſues and protects mankind; the King, who performs the ten duties incumbent on all Kings, called Mangianterra, all of which this great King duly performeth; whoſe underſtanding, by divine aid, is enlightened, to guide his people in the right way, and preſerve them in pious obedience, and the road of true religion; the eaſe and happineſs of whom daily increaſe, under the auſpices of ſuch a Monarch; Maſter of the white, red, and mottled Elephants; may his praiſe be repeated far as the influence of the Sun and Moon of him whoſe ſervants place the fortunate foot of favour and confidence, like the blooming Lotos on their obedient heads:—Such are the high Miniſters, the Guardians of the State, from among whom the principal Woongee, thus announceth, &c. &c. &c." *Appendix.*

It is to be preſumed, that our intercourſe with the empire of Ava will hereafter be more frequent; an event, which ſeems to be highly deſirable, whether we regard the advantages of commerce, or the increaſe and extenſion of knowledge. We need not add any thing to what we have already ſaid, in commendation of this volume. An Appendix is ſubjoined, containing ſome curious and official papers. The deſcriptions of the rare and curious plants were corrected under the eye of the Preſident of the Royal Society, by whom alſo the ſpecimens were ſelected from the collection of Dr. Buchanan, who accompanied the embaſſy. The plates are numerous and well-executed; the chart is very perſpicuous and ſatisfactory, and was conſtructed under the care of Mr. Dalrymple.

ART. II. *A New Illuſtration of the Sexual Syſtem of Linnæus. By Robert John Thornton, M. D. late of Trinity College, Cambridge, &c. &c.* Large 4to. One Guinea each Number. Printed for the Author by T. Benſley. 1799.

THIS work, far ſurpaſſing in brilliancy of decorations every prior publication of the kind, is expreſsly intended as a tribute to the memory of Linnæus, and is therefore purpoſely, and not improperly, conducted on a plan of peculiar magnificence. If, however, any ſevere cenſurer ſhould be inclined to object to ſuch a plan, we may reply, that it would by no means be difficult to point out many other works in which ſcience has been accompanied by unneceſſary ſplendour; and, in fact, this

this forms one of the leading characters of moſt of the ſuperior publications relative to Natural Hiſtory.

Dr. Thornton's Illuſtration of the Linnæan Syſtem conſiſts of two Parts; one containing the letter-preſs, with the explanatory plates and portraits; the other is on a ſtill larger ſcale, and is devoted entirely to the ornamental part, conſiſting of the moſt beautiful and highly-finiſhed repreſentatives of ſelect plants, and ſuch as, from their ſuperior ſplendour, are beſt calculated for contributing to the elegance of the work; conſidered in which view, they are certainly far ſuperior to any that have yet been exhibited to the public, either in this or any other country. Only three numbers are as yet publiſhed; and the whole work is intended to be compriſed in twelve. In order to bring the Linnæan ſyſtem into this compaſs, Dr. T. means to condenſe it, by reducing the claſſes to a ſmaller number. Nor is there any cauſe of alarm in this to the excluſive and zealous admirers of the old or original Linnæan ſyſtem; on the contrary, there is great reaſon for ſuppoſing, that Linnæus, if he had lived to republiſh his Vegetable Syſtem, would himſelf have obliterated ſome of the claſſes, and have infuſed them into others formed on more intelligible and plainer principles. This indeed has been done by others; and it is no unuſual circumſtance for modern botaniſts to incorporate into one claſs the Icoſandria and Polyandria, and to obliterate the claſs Gynandria, as well as that of Polygamia, &c. and there is no doubt but that this plan might be purſued in ſome inſtances ſtill further, to the conſiderable advantage of botanical ſtudents, who are frequently deterred from the more intricate claſſes by the abſtruſeneſs of their appearance.

The complete particulars of Dr. Thornton's plan are by no means eaſy to be conveyed to the reader in a publication like this, as they depend in a great degree on the explanation of the very large engraved tables of the theoretical part of the Syſtem. For theſe we muſt refer to the work itſelf, as well as to Dr. Thornton's Propoſals, which, being in every body's hands, may be readily conſulted for the purpoſe.

In the firſt number, the portrait of the Queen, engraved by Bartolozzi, from a picture by Sir William Beechy, is unuſually elegant; and the ſame may be ſaid of the allegorical plate accompanying this number, in which are ſhown Cupid, Flora, Ceres, and Eſculapius, honouring the buſt of Linnæus. In this firſt number, we alſo meet with a poetical effuſion in the form of an ode, which certainly lays claim to a degree of praiſe, when we conſider that it was extemporaneouſly compoſed.

In the ſecond number is a well-engraved head of Profeſſor Martyn; and we can add, that it gives an admirable likeneſs of that eminent and eſtimable man.

Number III. is decorated with a portrait of the late Sir John Hill, whoſe abilities were unqueſtioned, and who, in ſome degree, though by no means its admirer, contributed to bring into reputation, in this country, the Linnæan Syſtem of Botany.

The three numbers above-mentioned contain alſo ſeveral moſt elegantly executed engravings, relative to the vegetable ſtructure, and the parts of plants.

Of the large coloured, ornamental plates, the firſt is a ſelection of ſome of the fineſt Tulips, and of courſe exhibits thoſe favourite flowers in their moſt eſteemed and beautiful varieties.

The ſecond plate contains that auguſt plant the Superb Lily, accompanied by a ſcenery ſuitable to its native climate of America. Too much praiſe cannot be given to the execution of the whole.

The third plate contains the Great Agave, or American Aloe, ſo long the ſubject of popular error, and formerly ſuppoſed to flower but once in a century. This moſt noble plant, ſo ſtriking to every ſpectator when in its flowering ſtate, muſt inevitably loſe its effect when exhibited only in part; the green, ſtraight, columnar ſtem being ill-calculated for picturesque elegance, and only appearing to advantage when the eye takes in the whole plant at a view. All however that the powers of painting could do, has been exhibited; and the magnificent thyrſe of greeniſh flowers, adorned with rich, yellow antheræ, and dropping with native moiſture beneath, conveys the cleareſt and moſt impreſſive idea of their natural form.

Upon the whole, we cannot but wiſh well to a publication, which in ſo ſingular a manner unites magnificence with ſcience, and which if Linnæus himſelf had lived to ſee, would ſtill have elevated his opinion of the ſplendid works on natural hiſtory produced in England. Already he has ſaid, "Obſtupeſcunt extranei ad adſpectum operum Anglorum, quæ in hiſtoria naturali prodeunt, et quorum ſimilia nullibi vidit orbis, et ſero viſurus eſt."

ART. III. *Epitome of the Ancient Hiſtory of Perſia, extracted and tranſlated from the* JEHAN ARA, *a Perſian Manuſcript. By William Ouſeley, Eſq.* 12mo. 92 pp. 7s. Cadell and Davies. 1799.

THE ſubject of this article gives a new proof of the indefatigable application of its editor to the cultivation of Oriental literature, and his zeal in facilitating the attainment of

of it by others. Though not offered to the public as of intrinſic importance in itſelf, but rather as an introduction to another work of more value, it nevertheleſs preſents an epitome of Perſian annals by a native, and in various ways may be uſeful. The original text is divided into four ſections, each including a diſtinct dynaſty. The firſt, or *Peiſhdadian*, contains a ſucceſſion of eleven kings, whoſe united reigns amount to 2450 years. The ſecond dynaſty is the *Caianian*, of ten kings, whoſe empire is ſtated to have extended through a period of 734 years. Of the kings called *Molouk al towayuf*, conſtituting the third dynaſty, the account is divided into two ſections; the former containing the twelve *Aſhkanian* kings, who reigned 165 years; the latter the *Aſghanian* kings, whoſe empire laſted 153 years. The fourth dynaſty comprizes the race of *Saſſan*, called alſo *Akaſreh*, amounting to thirty-one kings, whoſe rule is protracted to 527 years. Under *Shapour*, the eighth of this dynaſty, lived the celebrated *Mani*, of whom the following notice is taken:

"*Shapour*—the ſon of Hormuz; his ſurname was *Hubeh Sina*, that is, *the breaker, or piercer of ſhoulders*; and the Arabians ſtyle him *Dhul'ectaf*, becauſe he cauſed their ſhoulder blades to be pierced and broken. Mani the painter exiſted in his time, and, aſſuming the character of a prophet, exhibited as miraculous the tablets called *Arzenk*, ſo admirably painted, that all the faireſt objects on the face of the earth, in compariſon with theſe repreſentations of them, ſeemed to fade away. Alſo, among the rare productions of his ingenuity, was a certain ſhirt, which whilſt he wore he was viſible; having taken it off, he became inviſible: he was at laſt put to death by the hand of Shapour." P. 48.

This account is followed by Chronological Remarks, which preſent a great diſcordance of dates when compared with thoſe of *Jehan Ara*, the adjuſtment of which is to be expected in the larger work before referred to, from the collective authorities of the *Tarikh Tabari*, the *Tarikh Moagem*, the *Subah Saduk*, the *Rouzet al Sefa*, the *Khelaſſet al Akhbar*, the *Zein al Akhbar*, the *Nizam al Towarikh*, and many other records.

To ornament the work, beſides a frontiſpiece, exhibiting the ruins of Perſepolis, and a map of Perſia, two vignettes are inſerted. The former compoſed of a fire altar, with the figures at its ſides of the *Azhdeha*, or dragon, and the *Simorgh*, a bird of immenſe ſize, both familiar to the readers of Perſian romance, copied from illuminations in the *Shah Namah*, and other manuſcripts; together with a ſpecimen of the arrow-head characters on the ruins of Perſepolis, and a gem from the collection of Taſſie, which, by the aſſiſtance of the alphabet ex-

tracted from the coins of the *Saſſanides*, by Monſieur de Sacy, is here moſt ingeniouſly explained. But we would aſk Major (now Sir William) Ouſeley, if there be not ſome reaſon to doubt whether the learned Frenchman, whoſe merits we are ready moſt fully to admit, be ſufficiently conſiſtent with himſelf to authorize an implicit acquieſcence in the alphabet he offers?

The laſt plate contains engravings from three other gems, preſerved in the Britiſh Muſeum and Taſſie's collection; under which is traced the combat between *Ruſtam* and the *Dive Sefeed*, or white giant, copied from the editor's *Shah Nameh*.

The catalogue of Manuſcripts inſerted in the Preface, is perhaps one of the moſt curious hitherto printed.

Since the publication of the above work, we are informed that Major Ouſeley has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the Univerſity of Dublin, and knighthood from the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. We heartily wiſh we could congratulate him on being remunerated with ſomething more ſubſtantial than theſe honours.

ART. IV. *Memoirs of the Medical Society of London. Vol V.* 8vo. 476 pp. 9s. 6d. Johnſon. 1799.

THE volume is uſhered in by the following ſhort Preface:

"This Society, originally formed with the view of promoting medical ſcience in every department, *has ſo fully anſwered the purpoſes of its inſtitution*, and its memoirs have been ſo generally read, that nothing further ſeems requiſite for the information of the public, than the names of the authors, whoſe ingenious compoſitions have been ſucceſsful in gaining the Society's medal."

Theſe will be found at the head of the reſpective Memoirs. We ſhall give the titles of the papers in the order of their occurrence, with obſervations on ſuch of them as appear to deſerve particular notice. The firſt is, a caſe of hydrophobia, by William Gaitſkell, ſurgeon. Mr. Gaitſkell attempted the cure with olive-oil, which has lately been recommended. Two table-ſpoons full were given every two hours, until twenty-four ounces had been taken. Oil was, at the ſame time, plentifully affuſed over the body. Finding the diſeaſe rapidly increaſing, ſome doſes of the Ormſkirk medicine were at length given; theſe alſo failing to produce any beneficial effect, recourſe was had to opium, which was exhibited in large doſes. The

The patient died on the eighth day from the appearance of hydrophobia, and nine months from the time the accident happened to which it was attributed.

The second paper, by Mr. Hodges, gives the history of a patient afflicted with iliac passion, which proved fatal on the thirteenth day. On opening the body, the cause of the obstruction to the passage of the fæces was found to be a thickening and contraction of part of the colon and rectum. The account is written in latin.

The next paper, from an anonymous correspondent, gives an account of a patient who had a polypus of the uterus. The real nature of the disease, which had been mistaken for an inverted uterus, was not discovered until after the death of the patient.

The fourth article treats of certain morbid affections of the uterus, by Dr. Lettsom. The first case recited is of a patient who was found, after her death, to have had mortification of the *os tincæ*. The dates in this case are given so incorrectly, that the patient seems to have died fifteen days prior to the time of her being delivered of a six-month's child. In the next case, the author tried small doses of a solution of arsenic, with opium, with the view of dissolving a scirrhous hardness of the os tincæ, but ineffectually. The patient died. On dissecting the body of the patient, who was the subject of the third case, the whole of the uterus was found to be indurated; a tumour was also observed on the fundus of the size of a walnut. "In this tumour," the author says, "there was a thin plate of bone, which had a number of sharp ragged points that pierced the investing membrane." Some observations on the cases, not very important, are added.

Article the fifth, by Dr. John Harris, of Kingston, Jamaica, contains a case of hæmatocele. A sordid ulcer of the scrotum was washed with the decoction, and dressed with the powder of the root of the Zanthoxylon with advantage. Dr. Harris sent, Mr. Chamberlain says, a botanical description of the tree, with a drawing, and some further accounts of its efficacy, in curing ulcers; but they were lost in their passage. Mr. Chamberlain thinks it is the prickly yellow wood, or yellow Hercules, used in Jamaica for making heads of sugar hogsheads, bedsteads, &c. He has found the powder singularly useful, he says, in cleansing and healing foul ulcers.

A more full and satisfactory account, of the virtues of this medicine, is given in an annexed paper, by Dr. Henry, of St. David's in Jamaica. He gave it also internally in decoction. Further accounts of this extraordinary tree are promised. Dr. Henry thinks it is narcotic and antispasmodic, and seems

be of opinion, that it will prove a valuable acquiſition to the materia medica.

The ſixth article contains an account of a patient who was found, after his death, to have a ſtone, weighing two ounces and three quarters, firmly impacted in his bladder. The kidnies were much diſeaſed. Although he had been repeatedly examined, no ſtone could be found while he was living. The caſe is drawn up by Mr. Erratt, and communicated to the Society by Mr. Forſter.

Article the ſeventh contains an account of the efficacy of ſpirits of wine, in relieving pain and inflammation occaſioned by burning or ſcalding any part of the body, by T. Parkinſon, ſurgeon at Leiceſter. The author covers the parts with pieces of bladder, ſoftened by dipping them in warm water, then keeps the outer ſurface conſtantly wetted with the ſpirit. The pain uſually ceaſes in half an hour, but in deep and extenſive burns the application muſt be continued for twelve or twenty-four hours; at the end of which time, the inflammation will be found to be entirely removed. A cerate of wax and oil may be then applied, to heal the ulcer.

Ether, as evaporating more ſpeedily, and producing a greater degree of cold, would, we preſume, be more efficacious than the ſpirit of wine. Mr. Earl, in a late publication, recommends covering the parts with ice; but the application here propoſed ſeems much more convenient, not only as more eaſily and generally to be obtained, but as leſs cumbrous to the part. The ſpirit of wine has been applied, in the manner here directed, to inflamed eyes, with ſingular advantage.

Article the eighth contains an account of a lithontriptic power, obſerved in the muriatic acid, by Mr. Copland. Four caſes are related, in which gravel is ſaid to have been expelled from the bladder, and pain in micturition appeaſed, by taking from twenty to thirty drops of the muriatic acid, diluted with water, three or four times a day. A noted empiric, Mr. Copland ſays, has obtained conſiderable celebrity for curing calculous complaints by giving this medicine, but in doſes from one to two hundred drops.

The enſuing article contains experiments on the external uſe of tartarized antimony, by Mr. Hutchinſon. This writer found, he ſays, by rubbing a ſolution of tartarized antimony on the palms of his hands, ſo as to occaſion the abſorption, he thinks, of twenty grains of the antimony, an increaſed fulneſs of the pulſe, heat, perſpiration, and an invincible propenſity to ſleep. The experiments were repeated, he ſays, on various perſons, with ſimilar effects. Mr. Sherwin firſt propoſed the external

external uſe of this medicine, in a paper publiſhed in the ſecond volume of theſe Memoirs.

The tenth article contains an account of a ſpecies of Phthiſis pulmonalis, peculiar to perſons employed in pointing needles, by James Johnſtone, M. D. Worceſter.

"Perſons employed," he ſays, "in pointing the needles, by dry-grinding them, are very ſoon affected with cough, and purulent or bloody expectoration. They gradually waſte in fleſh and ſtrength, and hardly ever attain the age of forty years. The cauſe is the continual irritation of the lungs, by ſmall particles of iron and ſtone entering with the air in reſpiration, and adhering to the ſurface of the bronchia. The author recommends a hood of crape or gauze to be worn by the artificers, which might intercept the duſt, and prevent its entering the lungs."

The next paper, by Dr. Thomas, on the poiſon of fiſh, is a curious and valuable article, but will not readily admit of being abridged.

The twelfth article is entitled, caſe of depoſition of mercury upon the bones, by Francis Rigby Brodbelt. On diſſecting the body of a man, which had evident marks of the venereal diſeaſe, mercury was obſerved tranſuding from ſome of the bones.

The thirteenth and fourteenth articles contain analyſes of the waters of Wiggleſworth and Harrowgate, by Dr. Garnett.

The fifteenth and ſixteenth articles contain experiments to aſcertain the effects of nitric acid on iron depoſited in the ſtomach, by Dr. Edward Harriſon. The author gave nitric acid, diluted with water, to a dog, which he had previouſly made to ſwallow ſeveral iron nails. After a few days the dog, which had been confined during the time the experiments were making, was killed, but no veſtige of iron was found in his ſtomach or bowels. A man about this time having ſwallowed two nails, which gave him conſiderable uneaſineſs, the author was induced to give him the nitric acid, in like manner diluted. Eructations followed each doſe, occaſioned, the author ſuppoſes, by the action of the acid on the iron. After ſome days, one nail was voided by ſtool, evidently eroded. The remaining nail ceaſing to give any inconvenience, the medicine was diſcontinued.

Article the ſeventeenth contains a caſe of ſcirrhous pylorus, by Dr. J. E. Harriſon, of Philadelphia. The pylorus was found, on diſſection, to be ſcirrhous, and the paſſage to the duodenum contracted to the ſize of a gooſe-quill. Two damſon ſtones were found cloſely impacted in the paſſage, evidently the cauſe of the diſeaſe, and of the death of the patient.

A caſe

A caſe of fiſtula in ano, by the ſame. On opening the fiſtula, part of the core of an apple, which had evidently given riſe to the complaint, was found in the ſinus.

Article nineteen, the caſes of two children who received the ſmall-pox by inoculation, without previous inflammation round the inciſion, by Thomas Whately.

Article twenty, caſes of Cynanche trachealis, ſucceſsfully treated, with obſervations on that diſeaſe, by Henry Field, apothecary. In a paper by this author, publiſhed in the fourth volume of the Medical Memoirs, he had expreſſed his doubts of the propriety of bleeding with a lancet; further experience has convinced him, he says, of its utility. Bliſtering the throat may, he thinks, be hurtful, by increaſing the irritability of the part.

The twenty-firſt article contains obſervations on a particular ſpecies of eryſipelas, by Thomas Walſhman, F. M. S. Two children died of eryſipelatous affections. On diſſection, portions of the ſtomachs, near the cardia, were found of a reddiſh colour, and ſo tender, as to tear with the ſlighteſt touch.

The twenty-ſecond article contains a caſe of inverted uterus, by Mr. Tobias Brown. The uterus, with the placenta adhering to its fundus, was inverted by the force of pains, which continued to act with violence after the expulſion of the child, which had been dead three or four weeks. The author returned the uterus, without ſeparating the placenta. At the end of five days, the placenta was ſafely expelled by the action of the uterus, and the woman recovered.

Article twenty-three, caſe of imperforated rectum, and obſtruction in the neck of the bladder, by Mr. William Chamberlaine. On opening the paſſages, the ſtools and urine were diſcharged, and the child recovered.

Article twenty-four, an account of the effects of ipecacuanha, in very large doſes, in the cure of dyſentery, at Norfolk Iſland, by W. Balmain, ſurgeon. During three years that the author has been at Norfolk Iſland, the dyſentery has made its appearance every autumn, owing, he thinks, to the vapours ariſing from a ſwamp, of conſiderable extent, in the neighbourhood of the town. The author begins the cure with a doſe of Glauber's ſalt, and then gives from *one to two drams* of ipecacuanha in powder, to which he adds from thirty to ſixty drops of the tincture of opium.

"I found," he ſays, "in many caſes, that one or two doſes were ſufficient to remove every dangerous appearance, and that afterwards, by a due attention to the proper uſe of reſtoratives, the cure in a number of inſtances was completed. I am happy to inform you," the author ſays at the end of this paper, "that the inhabitants of this ſettlement

ment enjoy, in general, an excellent ſhare of health; and that diſeaſes, either peculiar to the people, or country, are ſeldom diſcovered. The fruits of intemperance, and other irregularities, are chiefly what we have to contend with, and at times, they afford the medical attendants conſiderable employment."

The twenty-fifth article contains a caſe of empyema, by Mr. Waſtell. An inciſion was made between the ſeventh and eighth rib, and fifty-two ounces of matter diſcharged. The patient recovered.

The twenty-ſixth article, by Dr. Anthony Fothergill, contains the caſes of two patients affected with epilepſy, who were cured by opening the temporal arteries, and taking from twelve to fourteen ounces of blood from each of them.

Article the twenty-ſeventh contains obſervations on human inteſtinal worms, with an attempt at their arrangement into claſſes, genera, and ſpecies, by Robert Hooper, M. D. This author deſcribes five kinds of worms, infeſting the human inteſtines, which are peculiar to them, and not generated in any other animals or places; conſequently their ova are not taken in with our aliment, as has been ſuppoſed. The aſcaris lumbricoides, the long round worm. The aſcaris vermicularis, thread, or maw worm. The trichuris vulgaris, or long thread worm; this worm has been only lately diſcovered; the head is furniſhed with a proboſcis. The tænia oſculis marginalibus, the long tape worm: and the tænia oſculis ſuperficialibus, or broad tape worm. The account of theſe different ſpecies of worms, which appears to be accurate, is accompanied with engravings neatly executed.

The next article, by Mr. Blair, contains obſervations on the antivenereal effects of ſeveral acids, and other remedies which have been lately propoſed as ſubſtitutes for mercury, in the cure of ſyphilis. As a more detailed account of this author's experiments with nitric acid, and other preparations, containing a large portion of oxygen, has been ſince given in a ſeparate publication, which we ſhall ſhortly notice, we ſhall only here obſerve that, after trying the medicines in ſixty caſes, the author had not the ſatisfaction of effecting a ſingle cure.

"The narrow limits," he ſays, in concluſion, "I have preſcribed to myſelf in drawing up this memoir, allow me only to add, that nothing but the high reſpect I owe to the public opinion, which has been ſtrongly and prematurely biaſſed in favour of theſe remedies, could have encouraged me to deviate thus far from the eſtabliſhed mode of treatment, and nothing but a ſincere deſire to vindicate the truth, and prevent the miſchiefs which muſt ariſe from a number of fruitleſs experiments, could have emboldened me to ſtep forward in oppoſing that opinion."

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We have next a caſe of hydrophobia, terminating fatally, by Mr. John Haynes, ſurgeon. In this caſe, as in that noticed before, the ſymptoms of hydrophobia did not appear until nine months after the accident.

The next article, by Dr. Lettſom, gives the hiſtory of an empyema, terminating fatally; the next, by Dr. Patterſon, of Londonderry, is on rheumatiſm; and, in the following, or thirty-ſecond article, Mr. Heynam, ſurgeon, Ratcliff-Highway, relates the beneficial effects produced by the application of the oleum terebinthinum in opthalmia. Mr. Blair acquaints the Society, in the thirty-third article, that he had been applied to by a man who had been tormented three days by a piece of beef ſticking in the œſophagus. The probang had been repeatedly tried, but without effect, and as the paſſage was completely obſtructed, no emetic could be ſwallowed. In this extremity, he directed an infuſion of tobacco to be thrown into the rectum, which, by exciting the patient to vomit, procured the ejection of the piece of beef. The thirty-fourth article relates the caſe of a woman, who took the ſmall-pox when in the laſt month of her pregnancy. As the diſeaſe was mild, ſhe recovered without difficulty, and a few days after was delivered of a ſtout, luſty child, who had about forty variolous puſtules, nearly in a ſtate of maturation. The child alſo recovered. The thirty-fifth article contains an account of the treatment of the yellow fever at Demerary, by Mr. Bean, ſurgeon. The cure, he ſays, was attempted by bleeding and purging, on the firſt attack of the diſeaſe; when theſe did not ſucceed in checking its progreſs, he had recourſe to the exhibition of calomel, and with the happieſt effect. "When ſalivation came on, which often happened within twenty-four hours from beginning to take the calomel, the patients were perfectly ſafe; I never knew," he ſays, "a patient die under ſalivation." P. 344.

The thirty-ſixth article contains the hiſtory of an aneuriſm of the aorta, by William Hunter, Eſq. ſurgeon, in the Eaſt-Indies. The diſeaſe was not diſcovered until after the death of the patient. After deſcribing the appearances obſerved on diſſection, the writer gives ſome ingenious obſervations on the nature of aneuriſm, and of the regimen and method proper to be followed, to prevent their increaſing when timely diſcovered.

The thirty-ſeventh article contains pathological remarks upon various kinds of alienation of mind, by James Sims, M. D. Preſident of the Society, &c.

The author was induced to write on this ſubject, from a conviction, that on a late trial the judge, through ignorance of

of the true nature of inſanity, had given an erroneous opinion, affecting the life of the ſuppoſed culprit. In that caſe, it is ſtated to have been ſaid, that no homicide could be deemed inſane, who knew that it was a man, and not a dog or cat, that he killed. This opinion, the author juſtly obſerves, is not correct, as no madman ever miſtook the appearance of a dog, or a cat, for a man. The author gives a definition of inſanity, and then ſhows the diſcriminating marks diſtinguiſhing the different ſpecies. This paper appears to be drawn up with attention, and adds conſiderably to the value of the volume.

Article thirty-eight, caſe of a gun-breech penetrating the cranium, and remaining within it two months, by Mr. Waldon, ſurgeon, Torrington, Devonſhire. The patient, during a conſiderable part of the time, walked or rode two miles to the houſe of the author, to have his wound dreſſed. The breech of the gun, which was lodged in the ſubſtance of the brain, was three inches in length, and weighed upwards of three ounces. Dr. Ferriar may add this to his collection of inſtances of the brains being conſiderably injured, without materially impairing the intellect. See Mancheſter Memoirs, vol. i.

Article thirty-nine, ſketch of a deſcription of a ſpecies of ſcarlatina anginoſa, which occurred in the autumn of 1798. And, article forty, phyſical hints and queries, both by James Sims, M. D.

Article forty-one, hiſtory of a caſe of incyſted dropſy, by Sayer Walker, M. D. The weight of the cyſts, which were ſuppoſed to have taken their origin from the left ovarium, and of the fluid contained in them, was ninety pounds.

In an Appendix, a caſe of Cæſarean ſection is related, by Mr. Wood, ſurgeon, of Mancheſter. The woman died, but the child was preſerved.

Our readers will perceive that this, like the former volumes, contains much miſcellaneous matter, with little ſelection. Some of the papers are highly valuable; others might have been omitted, without diminiſhing the utility of the work.

ART. V. ΑΡΙΣΤΟΤΕΛΟΥΣ ΠΕΠΛΟΣ, *ſive Ariſtotelis Epitaphia in Heroas Homericos: fragmentum ab H. Stephano primum editum, nunc pluribus auctum epitaphiis partim nuper editis, partim nunc primum è codice Harleiano.* 12mo. 37 pp. Dunelmiæ, excudebat L. Pennington, Bremner, Strand. 1798.

THE claſſical alluſion in the title *Peplus*, is truly elegant. At the greater *Panathenæa*, celebrated at Athens, was carried in ſolemn proceſſion the *πέπλος*, or *ſacred Robe* of Minerva, which, ſetting out from the Ceramicus, was conveyed to the citadel, where it was put upon the ſtatue of the goddeſs. On this *Peplus*, which was white, certain ſelected virgins, called *ἐργαζίναι*, or *work-women*, deſcribed, in golden embroidery, the acts of Minerva againſt the giants, thoſe alſo of Jupiter, and of various heroes, varying their choice probably at different times. Hence it became a proverb reſpecting illuſtrious men, that they were worthy of the *peplus*. "Let us praiſe our anceſtors," ſays Ariſtophanes*, "for they were men worthy of their country, and of *the peplus*."

Εὐλογῆσαι βελόμεθα τὰς παλαίας ἡμῶν,
Ἀνδρες ἦσαν τῆσδε τῆς γῆς ἄξιοι, καὶ τῦ πέπλυ.

This ceremony took place originally only every fifth year; but in the decline of Athenian glory, it was made a vehicle for flattery, and was repeated annually. Thus, among the honours decreed to *Antigonus* and *Demetrius*, this was one, that there ſhould be a yearly proceſſion in celebration of them, and that they ſhould be woven into the Peplus of Minerva annually, ἐνυφαινόντων αὐτὰς εἰς τὸν τῆς Αθηνᾶς πέπλον καθ' ἑαυτόν. Diod. Sic. l. 20.

Before this proſtitution and degradation of the ceremony had been introduced, Ariſtotle could not give a more elegant name, than that of *Peplus*, to a collection of ſhort epitaphs, written in celebration of illuſtrious perſonages. This title, therefore, he choſe, and it is among thoſe mentioned by A. Gellius, in the Preface to his Attic Nights†. If we may believe ſome authors, the collection was originally very large; for, in *Caſiri's* bibliotheca Arabico-hiſpanica are mentioned, as extant in Syriac or Arabic verſion, "ſix books of Ariſtotle's

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* Ἱππεις, v. 563.

† See Mr. Beloe's tranſlation, note 4, where are other important illuſtrations of the ſubject.

Epitaphs

Epitaphs of Heroes, known by the name of Peplus." Forty-two of theſe epitaphs, on heroes mentioned by Homer, were firſt publiſhed by Canterus; to which are ſubjoined, ſix more on other illuſtrious perſons. Dr. Burgeſs confines his attention to the Homeric Epigrams, of which ten additional were publiſhed, in 1778, by Schirach, from the Scholia of Tzetzes, on his own *Antehomerics*, &c. in an edition of that work. In a ſubſequent edition of Tzetzes, the learned Jacobs (editor of the Anthologia, &c.) has brought forward two more (50 and 51 in this ſet) and, laſtly, Dr. B. himſelf has produced three, from a MS. of Tzetzes in the Britiſh Muſeum, and it is not clear, as he obſerves, that more might not be diſcovered there, or in other MSS. of thoſe Scholia. The Peplus is not mentioned by Diogenes Laertius, in his Life of Ariſtotle; but it is in an anonymous Greek life of that author, firſt published by Menage in his notes to Laertius.

It has been doubted by ſome authors, whether the Epitaphs now extant belong to the genuine work of Ariſtotle, for which the ſtrongeſt authority is that of Euſtathius, on Iliad B. cited by Canterus and others. Some have even ſuppoſed the *Peplus* itſelf to have been the work of another Ariſtotle*; but this, though the opinion alſo of Tzetzes†, is not much regarded. Porphyry, whom Euſtathius quotes, ſays that the Epitaphs were all diſtichs, except that on Ajax, which conſiſted of four lines; and both theſe circumſtances agree with the Epigrams we have. It appears alſo, from the ſame teſtimony, that Ariſtotle's Peplus did not conſiſt merely of the Epitaphs, but contained alſo the genealogies of the heroes, and the numbers in each ſhip. Dr. B. doubts whether the German editor, Jacobs, conſiders the additional diſtichs as equally genuine with the firſt 42; becauſe he has not given them a place in his new Anthologia. But it ſhould be obſerved, that the original plan of that work was merely to reprint the Anthologia of Brunck, and that all additions remain ſuſpended for a ſubſequent part, or a future publication. They certainly poſſeſs, as Dr. B. remarks, all the internal marks of genuineneſs, which can be alledged in favour of the former. Tzetzes himſelf wrote ſome diſtichs in imitation of

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* Vid. Patritium ap Stanl. in Vit. Ariſtot.

† Schol. in Heſiod. It muſt be owned, however, that *Auſonius*, who tranſlated ſome of them into Latin, does not ſeem to have known of their being aſcribed to Ariſtotle. He ſays, "quæ antiqua, cum apud philologum quendam reperiſſem." On the other hand, the Epigrams are not the ſame, in general, except that on Ajax, and part of one or two longer copies.

theſe,

theſe, but he generally aſſerts his own claim as author, and they are beſides of a very different texture. We will inſert two by way of ſpecimen.

ON PALAMEDES.

Κεῖμαι δὴ Παλαμήδης Ναυπλιαδης Μηθύμνῃ
Ἀντ' εὐεργεσιης λαϊνέῃ νιφάδι.

The other is on that ſublime hero *Therſites*, and is worthy of him.

Γλώσσαν τύμβος ὅδε μαλ' ἐπίσβολον αἶχος ἐρύκει
Θερσίτην καλέχων εἵνεκ' ἐπεσβολίης.

We cannot proceed to any more particular notice of the preſent publication, without lamenting that ſo illuſtrious a ſcholar as Dr. B. ſhould be one of the patrons of unaccented Greek. Such a literary hereſy may be worthy of a Wakefield, but we grieve to ſee it ſupported by ſuch names as Burgeſs and Tyrwhitt. We have, however, ſufficient weight of modern authority to counterbalance even theſe, when we can cite Porſon, Burney, &c. It would be a pleaſing ſervice to literature, if one of theſe latter illuſtrious ſcholars, would draw up a brief and clear exemplification of the high importance of accents in many critical points, ſuch (only more extended) as we have often heard one, if not both of them, deliver in the courſe of literary converſation. Excepting this blemiſh of wanting accents, this tract is well publiſhed, and the critical remarks of the editor, though very ſhort, are acute and good.

Ep. 8. "Αινητον παντεσσιν] MS. τον παντεσσι κραλιγον, quod levem in errorem induxit virum doctiſſimum ad Tzetzis Homerica, v. 113." The error of Jacobs was that of ſuppoſing this Epitaph to be wanting in the Analects, whereas it ſtands there in the right place, with only the difference here marked in the initial words. When he publiſhed his notes on the Analects, Jacobs had ſeen his error. He there ſays, "In *Schol. Tzetzæ* ad Hom. 113, verſu primo legitur; τὸν πάντεσσι κραλιγον ε. Δ." He adds, "In Cod. Anthologiæ Conſtantini Laſcaris, ſecundum Iriartem, habetur τὸν πάντων κράτιγον ἐπιχθονίων Διομηδην, Ἡ. ἰ. κ. ν. ὁμωνυμίην."

Ep. 28. νησος ποντιας αμφις εχει] This reading is taken from the MS. from which Dr. B. extracted the three new Epitaphs*. The former reading was very wretched:

ἥ δ' ἱερὰ Προκονλις ἀμφὶς ἔχει πίδιψ.

* He calls it Harleian, but it is in the *Royal Library*, Brit. Muſ. and marked 16. c. iv. as he himſelf obſerves.

On

On which Jacobs ſagaciouſly remarks, "Vitioſus eſt pentameter. Fortaſſe verbum Προποντίδος ex gloſſemate irrepſit."

Ep. 38. The new punctuation here is a capital improvement. It was the body that was ἀνοίκτιστον, being in the ſea, where no one could weep over it. The tomb was a cenotaph, and had only the name, τὸνομα τυμβος ἐχει: which is clearly preferable to the πνεῦμα δ'ἀὴρ ἐπέχει of Euſtathius.

Ep. 48. Erratum for 47. The Epigram is corrupt, and is not completely corrected by the preſent editor.

Ep. 52. Here alſo is a material correction, by the aid of the ſame MS. Jacobs has the ſecond line

Ἐν Συρίῃ βηλαίῃ περι πόλαμῦ προχοιαῖσιν.

Dr. B. reads it

Ἐν Συριῃ βήλη παρ' πόλαμῦ προχοαῖς.

Then follow the three Epitaphs extracted by Dr. B. from the Royal MS. on Æneas, Paris, and Hector as buried at Troy. They are theſe:

Επι Αινειᾳ
Κυπριδος Αινειαν τε και Αγχισᾳ φιλον υἱον
Ενθαδε μοιρα θεων ηγαγεν εις Αιδην.

Επι Παριδος
Ενθαδε πυρ το τρωϊον, Ελλαδος αλγος απασης
Ὁ Πριαμοιο Παρις ψυχομαι ακρολοφοις

Εφ' Ἑκτορος, κειμενῃ εν Οφρυνῃ λοφῳ της Τροιας.
Εκτορι τονδε ταφον Πριαμος μεγας εξετελεσσεν
Οχθον ὑπερ γαιης μνημ' επιγιγνομενοις.

The firſt line of the Epigram on Paris is awkward; and may perhaps be corrupt, but we do not feel that we can propoſe a ſatisfactory correction. It would certainly run better,

Ενθαδε πυρ Τροιης τε, και Ελλαδος.

Of the MS. whence theſe additions have been drawn, it may be ſatisfactory to the public to receive ſome deſcription. It conſiſts of two neat volumes, uniformly bound and lettered, with the complete title of Tzetzes's book. Then follows E. Bibl. Jo. St. Andr. P. Morell, 1565 Scr. This is further explained in the Greek title, prefixed to the book by Morell; by which it appears, that he wrote out the whole of Tzetzes's Poem, with the Scholia, from the library of a learned man, named John St. André, a noble Pariſian*. Morell himſelf

* Ἐκ τῆς βιβλιοθήκης εὐδοκίμῳ καὶ φιλολόγῳ Ἰωάν. τῷ Σαγκτανδρίῳ Παλρικίῳ Παρισίῳ.

was of Tours, and having tranſcribed the Ante-homerica, &c. in one volume, he proceeded to form the ſecond, which contains a complete Latin tranſlation of the Text and Scholia of Tzetzes. This tranſlation, which is well executed, extends even to the Greek Epitaphs in the Scholia; and it is certainly no exaggerated compliment to the tranſlator, to ſay that his Latin verſes are nearly, if not quite, as good as the Greek of his author. Morell has alſo prefixed arguments in Latin verſe, and in one or two places he has marked the progreſs of his tranſlation. At the end of the *Homerica* he has written, "Finis, 5 Cal. Jul. 1563." At the cloſe of the whole, "JOAN TZETZÆ Poſthomericorum finis. cujus interpretationem abſolvi in 5 Cal. Jul. 1565. In Gymnaſio *Lochibellilocenſi**." In the Homerica he has alſo inſerted the ſeveral Periochæ of Auſonius, to each book. His tranſlation of the Epitaph of Palamedes, may ſerve as a ſpecimen of his verſification.

Naupliades jaceo Methymnes ad juga, ſaxis
Obrutus, officii præmia dira ferens.

Who this Morell was we have not been able to trace. He was probably a ſchoolmaſter of Tours; but as he tranſcribed his copy of Tzetzes from a MS. preſerved in the collection of a curious and learned man, at that period, it is probably the repreſentative of an older MS. than is now extant. By means of this copy, and Morell's tranſlations, a more correct edition of Tzetzes and his Scholia might therefore be formed, than has yet been given to the world. The work of Dr. Burgeſs will probably receive due notice in the future volumes of Jacobs's Anthologia.

ART. VI. *A New Syſtem of Mineralogy, in the Form of Catalogue, after the Manner of Baron Born's Syſtematic Catalogue of the Collection of Foſſils of Mlle. Eléonore de Raab. By William Babington, M. D. &c.* 4to. 279 pp. Robinſons. 1799.

IN a ſhort Advertiſement, which is prefixed to the work, Dr. Babington mentions the origin and the object of his publication in the following words:

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* We have ſome doubt about this word. The title has "Lochis Turonicis, 1565."

"In

"In committing the following work to the preſs, the author has been influenced by the ſame motives that induced him to publiſh his Syſtematic Arrangement of Minerals in 1795; of which this may be conſidered a continuation, neceſſary to complete the deſign with which that arrangement was undertaken. He had been employed, as then mentioned, in forming from the extenſive and valuable collection of the late Earl of Bute, a more compendious and ſelect cabinet, now in the poſſeſſion of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. and as this required not only a conſiderable length of time, but alſo a degree of attention much beyond what was at firſt conceived neceſſary for ſuch an undertaking, the author thought, that in making public the ſyſtem which he had adopted, he might conſiderably abridge the labour of thoſe who ſhould hereafter engage in a ſimilar taſk, and likewiſe render an acceptable ſervice to ſuch as wiſh to acquire a comprehenſive knowledge of mineralogy, but who had neither leiſure nor inclination, even if they had an opportunity, to conſult the numerous works through which the neceſſary information lay ſcattered."

This author arranges the various minerals under the uſual diviſions of claſſes, orders, genera, ſpecies, and varieties. The firſt four of thoſe diviſions are regulated according to the chemical properties of the mineral bodies; the varieties are eſtabliſhed on their external characters. Dr. B. follows R. de Liſle with reſpect to cryſtallized bodies; his generic deſcriptions correſpond with thoſe of Widenman and Emmerling; and with regard to the chemical properties, he chiefly adopts the reſults of Kirwan's Analyſes.

Upon a cloſer inſpection, this work will be found to be very little more than what its title imports, namely, a catalogue of minerals. The chemical properties of the claſſes and genera are conciſely expreſſed. Of the ſpecies, and ſometimes of the varieties, nothing more is mentioned than their names in the Engliſh, the French, and the German languages; together with the proportion of the ingredients, or ſimple ſubſtances of which they conſiſt; excepting a few inſtances here and there, where ſomething more is ſaid concerning ſome particular articles.

Dr. Babington's firſt claſs contains the Salts. The firſt order of this claſs enumerates the ſimple ſaline ſubſtances, namely, the three mineral acids that have hitherto been found in an uncombined ſtate; which are the carbonic, the boracic, and the ſulphuric acids. The ſecond order contains the compound ſaline ſubſtances.

The ſecond claſs, in which the Earths are arranged, is divided into three orders, under the titles of *homogeneous*, *mixed*, and *aggregated* earths. Each of thoſe orders is ſubdivided into genera, ſpecies, and varieties.

The

The third claſs, under the title of Metals, is divided into two orders; the firſt of which contains the *ductile*, and the ſecond contains the *fragile* metals, or what are more commonly called *ſemimetals*. The genera, ſpecies, and varieties of thoſe orders, contain the reſpective metallic ores, and the natural metallic compounds.

The laſt, or fourth claſs, contains the Inflammables, and is divided into three orders, namely, the *aeriform*, the *liquid*, and the *ſolid* inflammables.

The nature and uniformity of this work preclude the neceſſity of a more particular deſcription. The general plan, which we have already ſketched, is ſufficient to give our readers an idea of its arrangement. We ſhall, however, ſubjoin a ſhort extract, by way of ſpecimen; but, previouſly to it, we think it our duty to obſerve, that the work ſeems to be compiled with judgment, and may undoubtedly be of uſe, eſpecially to thoſe perſons who are engaged in making ſyſtematic arrangements of minerals.

" Species I. Native Silver.

" *Argent natif*, Fr. *Gediegen Siller*, Germ.

" This, like gold, is never found free from alloy, being always combined with a certain proportion of copper, and ſometimes with a ſmall quantity of gold, iron, or regulus of antimony. Like gold too it differs in its colour and degree of luſtre, and is equally various in its forms. Though ſometimes free from tarniſh, it is generally of a golden yellow, browniſh, or even black colour. It is frequently met with in the maſs; frequently alſo interſperſed through, or attached to various other mineral ſubſtances; or in the form of knobs; or in plates or branches, which are often compoſed of ſmall accumulated cryſtals; or in the form of wire or hair. The figure of its cryſtals is either octohedral or cubical, generally the former. It differs little from pure ſilver in its weight, texture, hardneſs, ductility, fuſibility, &c. From its alloy with copper, iron, and antimony, it may be eaſily refined by cupellation with the neceſſary quantity of lead. Amongſt the principal mines of native ſilver are thoſe of *Kongſberg* in *Norway*, *Freyberg* in *Saxony*, *Catharinenberg* in *Siberia*, *Joachimſthal* in *Bohemia*, and more eſpecially of *Potoſi* in *Peru*.

" Variety 1. Cryſtalliſed.

" I. Pure regulus of ſilver ſuperficially cryſtalliſed.

" II. *a* 1. In aggregated cubes of a ſilver white colour, in white calcareous ſpar and tranſparent cryſtalliſed quartz. The faces of the cubes, in this ſpecimen meaſure from $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch.

Kongſberb, Norway.

" II. *b* 1. In ſuperficial tetrahedral pyramids of the ſame colour with the former, ſome very regular, and variouſly interſperſed with minute needleform ſtelated calcareous ſpar, on decompoſing grey ſilver ore intermixed with yellow baroſelenite and quartz.

St. Marie aux Mines.

IV.

" IV. *c* 1. In penniform cryſtals, the quadrangular branches of which are terminated by tetrahedral pyramids. *Potoſi.*"

An alphabetical index of the names of the minerals is added to this work.

ART. VII. *The Pariſh Prieſt. A Poem.* 4to. 6s. Faulder. 1800.

IF this may not be called a ſplendid compoſition, nor conſidered as belonging to the higher claſſes of Poetry, it cannot fail of giving pleaſure to a great variety of readers, from the elegance of the verſe, and intereſt of the ſubject.

The work is a tranſlation, by the Rev. Dawſon Warren, with ſeveral alterations, of a Latin Poem, entitled Sacerdos Parœcialis Ruſticus, written by the Rev. John Burton, and printed at Oxford in 1757; and reprinted in his "Opuſcula," 1771, p. 49.

The Argument is a vindication of the venerable character of the Pariſh Prieſt, whoſe office, character, and progreſs through life are delineated. At the beginning is this apoſtrophe to Oxford.

" O Oxford! from whoſe foſt'ring care we trace
The ripening virtues of the riſing race,
Whoſe pious labours rear our gen'rous youth
In the bright paths of ſcience and of truth,
Accept my verſe, once more my efforts view,
Nor ſcorn a ſubject which depends on you;
It is from you, our bleſt religion draws
A vaſt ſupport to aid her glorious cauſe;
The pupil train'd by you, in riper years
Her friend, her guardian, and her boaſt appears;
While then his actions with your rules agree,
To praiſe the Pariſh Prieſt is praiſing thee."

The Poem proceeds to deſcribe the ſervices of the Church, the labours of the Prieſt, and the advantages of a country life, as exemplified in the characters of Gilpin, Hooker, Herbert, and Hales. We next are entertained with a deſcription of a country congregation, and a kind of paraphraſe of the Liturgy. Of this part of the work the following is a pleaſing ſpecimen.

" O come all ye whoſe grateful hearts can feel,
O come with ſouls inflam'd by holy zeal;

Your God with filial confidence addreſs,
And in your Saviour's words your pray'r expreſs.
" God of the Univerſe! who yet doſt deign
To be the Friend and Father of mankind,
On Thee we call—Thy glorious kingdom riſe
Triumphant o'er its foes—and let thy will
On earth controul us, as in Heav'n it rules
The bleſſed angels which ſurround thy throne.
Of food and raiment to our wants ſupply
A moderate portion, not to pamper pride,
Or nouriſh folly, but to give the means
Of eaſe and comfort. Pardon, righteous Judge,
Our many ſins; thy mercy only flows
To them whoſe hearts are merciful, do Thou
Forgive our treſpaſſes as we forgive
All who to us have ever giv'n offence.
Pity our weakneſs; guard us from the pow'r
Of all temptations; and from wicked men,
And evil ſpirits, keep thy ſervants ſafe.
Hear us, O Lord! theſe bleſſings at thy hand
We humbly beg, becauſe to thee belong
Eternal Glory, Majeſty, and Pow'r."

Proceeding through the Liturgy, the Poet gives ſome advice on Reading; introduces the ſubject of Pſalm-ſinging, the Sacraments, Viſitation of the Sick, a Funeral, and, laſtly, the old age, gradual decay, and ſerene death of the Prieſt. The Poem thus concludes, with ſome of the beſt lines in the book.

" The time will come too, venerable man,
To put the cloſe to thy extended ſpan;
Thy labours will conclude, for death attends
In peace to lay thee midſt thy buried friends.

As when o'erloaded with the golden grain,
The harveſt falls inclin'd upon the plain;
As when firſt looſen'd by the winter's cold,
The mellow'd fruit parts gently from its hold;
So has old age approach'd with chilling breath,
Slow to prepare him for the ſtroke of death;
And creeping on by juſt degrees, at length
Has robb'd his frame of all its former ſtrength;
Yet firm in mind, and with untroubled ſoul,
He walks ſerene to Life's extremeſt goal:
E'en in the laſt ſad moments of his toil,
When ſtruggling nature cannot but recoil,
Still full of hope, in conſcious virtue great,
He ſmiling welcomes death, and meets his fate.
No apprehenſive dread invades his breaſt,
No ſad complaints, no groans diſturb his reſt;
But all is peaceful, happy, and ſerene,
Till time with gentle hand concludes the ſcene;

Juſt

Juſt ſo the ſun with mild declining ray
Sinks in the weſt, and ends a ſummer day.

Happy, thrice happy he who ſhall have gain'd
This the moſt uſeful knowledge, and attain'd
The way to quit ſecure his earthly home,
When call'd to enter on the world to come:
For then, whenever Time concludes his days,
Which have not paſs'd devoid of well-earn'd praiſe,
No fears of death, which all mankind enſlave,
No dread has he of ſinking to the grave.
Such is the great reward of living well,
The bleſſed triumph over death and hell.

As the great leader of the Jewiſh race,
Though death he knew attended in the place,
Fearleſs on Nebo's fatal ſummit ſtood,
And Canaan's rich and fertile country view'd,
With joy the promis'd land of reſt ſurvey'd,
And truſted in the God he had obey'd;
So thou, O holy man! beneath death's hand,
On life's extremeſt verge canſt boldly ſtand,
And, truſting in thy Saviour's merits, view
Thoſe bright rewards to active virtue due."

We are not ſo faſtidious as to dwell on minuter defects, where the whole is pleaſing, the ſentiments chaſte and good, and the moral unexceptionable. Perhaps a little more attention might occaſionally have rendered the verſification more melodious; and there are alſo ſome defective rhymes, but no faults of greater importance obtruded themſelves upon our notice. The publication exhibits a very elegant ſpecimen of typography, and is ornamented by two beautiful vignettes.

ART. VIII. *Sermons preached on ſeveral Occaſions. To which are added, Three Charges and a circular Addreſs to the Clergy of the Dioceſe of Oſſory, on the State of Ireland in the Year* 1797. *By T. L. O'Beirne, D. D. (now) Lord Biſhop of Meath.* 8vo. 395 pp. 6s. Rivingtons, &c. 1799.

THE contents of this volume are altogether of a public nature; the Sermons were preached before congregations, aſſembled to unite the ſervice of God with their higheſt duties to their country; the Charges and the Circular Letter are dictated by the actual preſſure of the occaſions, and, at the ſame time, compoſed with a ſpirit and eloquence, which muſt greatly

have enhanced their effect. The zeal of the Biſhop pays attention to every important particular; and he heſitates not to ſay what the intereſts of religion demand, whatever may be felt or thought by thoſe who fall within the ſcope of his animadverſions. We cannot do more juſtice, or more honour, to the author of ſuch diſcourſes, than by producing his own words. In the firſt Sermon, which was preached on the Faſt of 1794, the Biſhop thus depicts the actual and paſt ambition of France.

"On the ruins of this throne is formed a confederacy of robbers and aſſaſſins, collected together, from the dregs of infamy and the ſinks of vice. They league themſelves to give ſyſtem to anarchy—to methodize confuſion and miſrule. They purſue their objects by means directly ſubverſive of whatever has hitherto given conſiſtency to councils, or efficacy to arms. Through daily fluctuations of extravagant meaſures, concerted for the deſtruction of their own reſources, and the waſting of their own ſtrength, more than for the annoyance of their foreign enemies, and through an endleſs ſucceſſion of leaders, mutually betraying, accuſing and ſacrificing each other, they reſiſt a combination of powers ſuch as no period ever witneſſed; they diſconcert the cool and digeſted plans of the wiſeſt ſtateſmen that ever directed the reſources of nations to grave, ſalutary, and dignified purpoſes; and with a lawleſs and mutinous rabble, diſdaining all obedience and ſubordination, withſtand the ableſt and moſt experienced Generals that were ever trained in the ſchool of war, at the head of their veteran and diſciplined armies. By what mode of reaſoning from any paſt occurrences in the hiſtory of mankind, can we account for theſe things? All human policy, all obſervation, all experience, all calculation ſhrinks from the attempt.

"That proud and domineering nation has been, indeed, at all times, the general diſturber of Europe. In their cabinets and councils have originated all the intrigues, and all the wars, that, for ſeveral centuries paſt, have converted chriſtendom into a ſcene of political conflict and contention, or into a field of ſlaughter. The luſt of univerſal dominion, generated and fed by their arrogant opinion of themſelves, and a contempt for every other nation, has never, within that period, been known to allow either ſuſpenſion to their cabals, or reſt to their arms. The moſt flouriſhing provinces of Europe have been, in turns, the victims of this turbulent, encroaching, reſtleſs ſpirit. And when laſt this our nation was viſited with the calamities of foreign invaſion and domeſtic diſſentions—When her *infants were ſlain in her ſtreets, and her young men with the ſword*—When, from the diſperſion of her inhabitants, there was not a nation that might not be ſaid to *have* had a *part in her kingdom, and gotten of her ſpoils*, it was to the deſigns and artifices of the ambitious monarch, who then ruled the ſlaves of France, practiſing on the credulity of one deſcription of our inhabitants, and availing himſelf of their general diviſions, that our fathers had to aſcribe all the complicated miſeries, which a century of internal peace and tranquillity has been ſcarce ſufficient to retrieve." P. 14.

The

The following juſt defence of the indiſpenſable neceſſity for introducing, at ſuch times, political principles in religious diſcourſes; or rather for ſhowing what are the precepts of true religion reſpecting politics, may properly be ſubjoined to the former paſſage.

" I am led to make theſe obſervations, becauſe, I know, that there are thoſe amongſt us, who repreſent the ſolemnities of this day as mere devices of ſtate. Wonderfully zealous for the purity of the pulpit, and anxious to ſee the miniſters of the goſpel preſerve the ſanctity of character becoming their profeſſion, and *keep themſelves unſpotted from the world*, they ſee us, with the moſt friendly concern, profeſſing to diſcharge our duty to our ſovereign, but, in reality, proſtituting our holy function to the purpoſes of politics—I owe it to you, and to myſelf, to diſavow intentions ſo unbecoming the place I hold amongſt you; ſo unworthy of the confidence, which it is my conſolation to think you repoſe in me.—I therefore beſeech you, my brethren, to ſee how this matter ſtands. Shall it be allowed to the factors of anarchy and infidelity, to diſplay their deſtructive zeal, in poiſoning the minds, and perverting the principles of a chriſtian people; and ſhall the watchmen of religion indolently and treacherouſly ſlumber on their poſts?—Shall a ſyſtem be preached in the face of open day, that profeſſes to raiſe its impious ſtructure on the ruins of our holy religion? Shall its original propagators, in their authoritative and legiſlative capacity, pronounce death to be an eternal ſleep, and, reducing us to a level with the brutes that periſh, leave us neither deſtination nor hope beyond the grave? Shall they publicly profeſs to ſubſtitute republican virtues to the obligations of the Chriſtian faith, and, with the religion of paganiſm, introduce a rule of conduct and maxims of civil and moral pretenſions, which even paganiſm would diſclaim and abhor? And ſhall it be deemed unbecoming the ſanctity of this place, to expoſe this ſyſtem to the faithful, and put them on their guard againſt its deſtructive conſequences? Shall the miniſters of the goſpel degrade their function, if they raiſe their voice againſt theſe daring innovators?

" I will go ſtill further—I will aſk thoſe men, ſince when, have the miniſters of the goſpel been precluded, by a ſenſe of duty, from conſulting the temporal welfare of their fellow-creatures, or from warning them of the things that may deſtroy their peace? As if there was no connection between the intereſts of the child of mortality, and the heir of eternity! As if a religion, deſigned for man, had eſtabliſhed no reference between the order of things in his preſent ſtate, and in that in which he is to look for the perfection of his nature! The praiſe of God conſiſts in the general order and welfare of his creatures —To glorify him, is to labour to advance and eſtabliſh his kingdom among men—It is to labour to improve his creatures into a reſemblance of his nature, and into a conformity with the law and happineſs of Heaven, by fortifying them in the practice of virtue, which belongs eſſentially to him; and enforcing the eternal obligations of righteouſneſs, which flows eſſentially from him—And yet the miniſters of religion, from a ſenſe of duty and propriety, are to ſeal their lips, while infidel miſſionaries are zealouſly at work, to ſeparate man from his God!

God! They are to ſeal up their lips, while infidel miſſionaries are labouring to perſuade man, that there are no fundamental, eternal principles, that connect the government of earth with the government of Heaven—That he is no longer an accountable creature—That he poſſeſſes an independent and ſelf-derived authority, to decide between right and wrong, between lawful and unlawful—and that by that authority, he can make it juſtifiable, and even expedient to the public welfare, to murder, to aſſaſſinate, to confound the rights of families, to rob with unreſtrained violence, to make force the only ſecurity of government, and terror the only bond of ſociety!

"No—we will tell thoſe men, that *with* us *it is a very ſmall thing, that we ſhould be judged of man's judgment!*—Regardleſs alike of their cenſure or applauſe, it ſhall be our boaſt, as it is our duty, to ſhew our obedience to our beloved ſovereign, and to forward his gracious and pious deſigns, in calling upon his people to join him this day in ſolemn appeal to the King of Kings, and the Judge of all Righteouſneſs." P. 35.

The fourth Sermon was preached before the very eſtimable aſſociation of Dublin, "for diſcountenancing vice, and promoting the practice of virtue and religion," to which we have ſeen other excellent diſcourſes addreſſed. In the beginning of this Sermon, an account is given of the origin and progreſs of that aſſociation, which ought by all means to be made known as much in this country as in Ireland.

"It is true that your league did not originate, like the covenant of Nehemiah, in the ſeat of power, or the councils of authority. Feeble in its commencement it ſcarce formed a hope that it could excite the attention of an age, ruſhing precipitately into all the extremes of irreligion and immorality. Humble and few in numbers, like the firſt propagators of that religion, the love of which glowed in their breaſts, its firſt * members entered on the arduous work they had undertaken with trembling and deſponding ſteps. They were tempted to exclaim with the prophet, *This is a rebellious people that will not hear the laws of the Lord: they ſay to the ſeers, ſee not, and to the prophets, prophecy not unto us right things, but prophecy unto us ſmooth things, prophecy deceit.* Yet ſee what their zeal, and their perſeverance have brought to paſs—God, looking, we truſt, with favor on their undertaking, and deſigning to crown it, finally, with ſucceſs, added to their union daily acceſſions from among the numbers *whom he had reſerved to himſelf, and who ſtill trembled at the commandment of God.* In his own time, and in the ordinary means of his providence, he ſecured to them the countenance and ſupport of the ſupreme authority of the land. In their chair preſides, this day, the repreſentative of majeſty. Animated with their own ſpirit, and full of their own zeal in the cauſe in which he has united with them, he employs the moſt effectual means to diſ-

"* The Rev. Dr. O'Connor, the Rev. Mr. Harpur, and Mr. Watſon, the Bookſeller."

charge

charge the high truſt, with which he is veſted, by adding his powerful influence to a league, formed for diſcountenancing vice, and promoting religion and virtue; and the hearts of theſe good men muſt burn within them, while they ſee him ſurrounded by nobles and prelates, by legiſlators and magiſtrates, and by all the dignity, the opulence, and the talents, that compoſe this ſplendid audience.

"This is a ſubject of our warmeſt congratulations on this fifth anniverſary of our inſtitution. You would not have excuſed me had I paſſed it unnoticed. It is calculated at once to comfort us for the paſt, and to animate us for what is yet to come.

"But while we rejoice in the happy encreaſe of our Aſſociation, we naturally turn our thoughts to the great objects, which we all had in view, when we preſſed forward to enroll our names amongſt its members. While we ſurvey the ſtrength we can bring into the field, we naturally conſider the ſtate of the warfare, in which we engaged, when we joined the ranks of thoſe ſoldiers of Chriſt, who were the firſt to ſtand in the breach, and oppoſe the impious hoſt that warred with heaven. Encouraged and ſupported we can look our danger in the face. We can examine it, under its moſt formidable appearances, with a clear and ſteady eye. The more formidable we ſhall find it, with the greater unanimity, with the greater ſpirit and perſeverance ſhall we act together in oppoſing it; and the more ſtrenuous, ardent, and unremitting, ſhall be our efforts to deſerve a continuance of the divine aſſiſtance, and with that aſſiſtance to conquer." P. 151.

We could, with ſatisfaction, extend our citations from this volume to a much greater length; but there is ſo much good admonition, and ſo forcibly expreſſed, throughout the whole extent of its pages, that we would rather excite than ſatiate the curioſity of our readers, for their benefit, and for the ſake of public utility.

ART. IX. *Graphic Illuſtrations of Hogarth, from Pictures and Drawings in the Poſſeſſion of Samuel Ireland, Author of this Work; of a Picturesque Tour through Holland, Brabant, &c. and of the Picturesque Beauties of the Rivers Thames, Medway, Avon, Wye, &c. Vol. II.* Royal 8vo. 150 pp. 2l. 2s. Publiſhed for Samuel Ireland, by Faulder, Egerton, and White. 1799.

THE prints of our juſtly admired countryman, Hogarth, being with a very few exceptions written in that univerſal language, which all men may in a degree comprehend, were, during the life of the artiſt, conſidered as containing their own commentary, and excepting Rouquet's French deſcription of a few of the principal prints, no explanation of them was attempted.

Soon

Soon after his death, a very bald and imperfect work, entitled "Hogarth Moralized," but containing good copies of his prints, was publiſhed by Dr. Truſler; after which, Mr. Horace Walpole inſerted, in a volume of his Anecdotes of Painters, a catalogue of Hogarth's works, and ſome account of the artiſt. To this ſucceeded an enlarged catalogue, and many anecdotes of the painter, by Mr. John Nichols. The next publication, which contains the moſt particular account of his life and works, was by Mr. John Ireland, whoſe "Hogarth Illuſtrated," in two volumes (with the plates of the Hogarth Moralized) was publiſhed ſome years ago, and in a few weeks reached a ſecond edition*. To this the ſame writer has ſince added a third volume, compiled from Hogarth's manuſcripts†.

The ſucceſs which attended this work, might poſſibly be ſome inducement to Mr. Samuel Ireland (of Norfolk-Street) to publiſh a firſt volume of Graphic Illuſtrations, which was uſhered into the world five or ſix years ago‡, and conſiſts of copies from ſome engravings, which derive their principal value from being ſcarce; and in that light may be uſeful to ſuch collectors as wiſh to aſcertain the originals. It contained alſo other copies, ſo utterly unworthy of the great artiſt whoſe name they bore, that they could not be received as his productions, without the moſt poſitive and unequivocal teſtimony.

To that publication, Mr. Ireland has now added this, as a ſecond volume; and obſerves in his Preface, that the volume now preſented to the world comes with a ſtronger claim to attention than the former, as the ſubjects are chiefly ſelected from pictures and drawings that have not yet been engraved; to which he has annexed ſuch illuſtrations as he has been able to gather on the ſubject. He further declares, that he has not introduced in this volume any deſigns of the artiſt, but what he is enabled to ſay, on the higheſt authority, are genuine productions.

Notwithſtanding all this, there are, in the following liſt, ſeveral prints ſo unlike any thing we have ever ſeen by Hogarth, as to require almoſt the authority of the artiſt himſelf to warrant them genuine.

Deſign for a Shop Bill; two prints, being the Sign-Board for a Paviour; Mr. John Dennis, the Critic; Scene in a Painter's Room; Lady Pembroke; Hazard Table; Hippiſley, the Comedian; Broughton and Slack.

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* See Brit. Crit. vol. iii, p. 439.
† Ibid. vol. xii, pp. 354, 506.
‡ Ibid. vol. iv, p. 140.

With

With reſpect to the ſelection of ſuch prints only as had not already been engraved, Mr. Ireland certainly has, in the few following inſtances, departed from his plan.

From Hudibras, ſeven prints. Sancho in his Government. Frontiſpiece to Leveridge's Songs. Concert Ticket. The Miſer, from Moliere. Boys peeping at Nature. The original deſign for the Enraged Muſician. Satire on Falſe Perſpective. Deſign for a new Order in Architecture.

The volume contains altogether forty-nine prints, of various merits, and engraved in various ſtyles. The firſt plate is a portrait of Hogarth, engraved from a buſt by Roubilliac, and underneath it a portrait of his favourite dog Trump, from a model by the ſame ſculptor. The buſt of the artiſt is delicately engraved, but bears very little reſemblance to any of his portraits publiſhed by himſelf. As to Mr. Ireland's remark, that this great effort of genius (the buſt) met with a very ſlender compenſation—only fifteen guineas, it is fair to ſuppoſe that the two artiſts were on friendly terms, and that Hogarth paid what Roubilliac agreed to receive from him, as a friend; and therefore no cenſure ought to fall on the painter.

This is ſucceeded by the portraits of Mrs. Hogarth, Lady Thornhill, and Mr. James Thornhill.

In the ſeven prints which follow, from Hogarth's drawings for Hudibras, we do not diſcover any material alterations from the large original prints, and neither the red chalk, or acquatint ſtyle, in which they are engraved, give the leaſt idea of Hogarth. The print of Sancho in his Government, though ſomewhat better executed, is in the ſame manner. By any other than ſtroke engraving, the ſpirit and character of this artiſt cannot be fully and fairly expreſſed.

After the print of St. Mary's Chapel, five at night, which is in ſtroke, Hogarth is introduced in a character, in which we believe he never before had the honour of being exhibited: i. e. as a ſign-painter. Mr. Ireland remarks, and very truly, that "many of the ſigns which were formerly ſuſpended in different parts of the metropolis, over the ſhops of tradeſmen, were confeſſedly works of uncommon merit." He adds, that

"the ſpecimens of Hogarth in this walk of his profeſſion, have for the moſt part periſhed in the general wreck of thoſe diſcarded ornaments: and the more dignified efforts of his genius, as may be naturally ſuppoſed, *have tarniſhed theſe ſubordinate offſprings of his fancy from the public attention.*"

What is meant by "tarniſhing offſprings from attention," cannot eaſily be defined; but we think that whoever had ſeen the other works of Hogarth, would hardly ſuſpect him to be the

the author of theſe. We do not diſcover in them the moſt remote reſemblance to his manner, either in conception, compoſition, or character. Lavinia Fenton, Dutcheſs of Bolton, is very well engraved; and we ſhould ſuppoſe copied from a very fine picture. The view of Roſamond's Pond makes a very pleaſing landſcape; but the author of the book makes a ſtrange miſtake, when he confounds Roſamond's Pond and Duck Iſland; the former being cloſe to Buckingham-Gate, the other oppoſite to Queen-Street and Duke-Street, Weſtminſter, near to Storey's Gate. The Miſer, from Moliere, as Mr. Ireland informs us, is copied from the original drawing waſhed with Indian ink. He adds, what we cannot adopt as our opinion, "that it has infinitely more ſpirit and character than the print which was engraved from it *by Hogarth himſelf*, as a frontiſpiece to the French and Engliſh edition of Moliere's works;" and if Mr. Ireland will take the trouble of examining thoſe works, he will find that the print in queſtion was not engraved *by Hogarth himſelf*, but by Vandergucht. In the ſcene in a Hay-field at Rickmanſworth, are a very pleaſant group of figures. The copy from the original drawing of the Rake's Progreſs is an admirable deſign, and engraved in a very ſpirited ſtyle by Miſs Jane Ireland. The ſcene in a Painter's Room is very unlike Hogarth's general manner: it has all the air and flutter of a French print. The Auction of Pictures has very little intereſt or character. The portrait of Lady Pembroke is evidently a fancy portrait; and, as Mr. Ireland informs his readers, was made by Hogarth from recollection. A tranſient view of the lady produced an impreſſion ſo ſtrong and vivid on his memory, that when he returned home he was able, from the traces ſhe had left upon his mind, to draw a very cloſe and ſtriking reſemblance of her. It is indeed a very beautiful portrait;

"The ſleepy eye proclaims the melting ſoul."

The air is eaſy and elegant, but unlike any thing we ever ſaw by Hogarth. One naturally aſks what Lady Pembroke is meant? For a lady of that rank and exquiſite beauty, there would, in all probability, be other portraits. On this ſubject, Mr. Ireland has not gratified our curioſity.

The Hazard-Table appears to us to be from the ſame hand that deſigned the four prints inſerted in the firſt volume, with portraits of Pope, Arbuthnot, Daniel Button, &c. &c. How it came to be introduced here, we know not; for, that Mr. Ireland properly appreciated its value, will appear by the following quotation, illuſtrative of its merits, which, on the oppoſite page of the volume, are thus enumerated:

"HAZARD

"HAZARD TABLE.

"This print is from a waſhed drawing in Indian ink, and is a faithful tracing of the original.

"But we cannot recognize in this drawing the fainteſt traces of that characteriſtic humour on which the reputation of Hogarth is juſtly founded.

"The parties repreſented are merely portraits. But there is ſomething ſo lifeleſs and inanimate in their countenances, that were we not to obſerve the apparatus of the game of hazard, we might rather be inclined to ſuppoſe them an aſſembly of goſſips ſitting round a tea-table, than a party intereſted in the chances and turns of the dice. Nothing is to be obſerved of the markings of thoſe ſtrong and ferocious paſſions, which on ſuch an occaſion maintain a dominion over the heart and the feelings: nothing to depicture that

"Auri ſacra fames,"

as the poet has it, which prevails at the gambling table.

"The man with a wand in his hand is the groom of the table, whoſe office is to proclaim the mains and the odds.

"The fat parſon who is graſping the box is the caſter, and the character next to him was deſigned for the late Prince of Wales. The money within the circle is the ſum depending on the throw."

That the above-mentioned fat perſonage might have ſat with his broad-brimmed hat on, in the company of the two ladies at the table, is eaſy to imagine; for, by their air and manner, they are evidently elevated above their natural ſituation, which is clearly the kitchen; but that he ſhould be thus covered in the preſence of the late Prince of Wales, who is bare-headed, is, if it be a poſſible caſe, at leaſt a ſtriking example of ill-manners.

The dark-coloured Converſation, in the manner of Vandyke, and the ſcene at a Banking-Houſe in 1745, have little to recommend them; nor can much be ſaid of the five prints of *a Happy Marriage*, the authenticity of which Mr. Ireland poſitively vouches, as having purchaſed them from Mrs. Hogarth: we ſhould otherwiſe have thought the four firſt were more in the manner of *Lencret* than Hogarth. None of them, except the laſt, contribute an atom to his reputation. We are told, in p. 131, that the picture (of the Dance) from which an etching is here given, is the only one ever painted on the ſubject by Hogarth. But this ſubject is evidently a prior ſketch for the Dance, introduced as plate 2 in the Analyſis of Beauty, the firſt thought of which is generally conſidered to be in the large picture of the Wanſtead Aſſembly at Lord Tilney's; if ſo, Hogarth has painted it more than once.

On the *portraits of George the Second and his Family*, Mr. Ireland makes the following remark:

"Hogarth was created Serjeant Painter to the late King, in the year 1757. The following is an extract from Hogarth's own manuſcript:

"Having,

" Having, juſt after my brother's death, obtained, by means of my friend Mr. Manning, and the Duke of Devonſhire, the place of Serjeant Painter, which might not have exceeded one hundred a year to me for trouble and attendance; but by two portraits, at more than eighty pounds each, the laſt occaſioned by his preſent Majeſty's acceſſion, and ſome other things, it has, for theſe laſt five years, been one way or other worth two hundred pounds per annum."

" The office of Serjeant Painter was renewed to him by his preſent Majeſty's warrant, on his acceſſion to the throne."

From theſe premiſes, Mr. Ireland draws the following inference:

" The picture from which the print before us was engraved is certainly a firſt deſign for one of the ſubjects here alluded to. It is in parts left unfiniſhed, and is on a three quarter ſize. The portraits it contains are thoſe of George the Second, his Queen Caroline, the late Prince of Wales, his brother the Duke of Cumberland, the Princeſs of Heſſe, &c. &c." P. 139.

The original manuſcripts here alluded to, appear to be thoſe in the poſſeſſion of Mr. John Ireland; and the quotation printed in italics is from his ſupplementary volume to *Hogarth illuſtrated from his own Manuſcripts*; where, in p. 142, from whence the quotation is made, we find it concluded by the following remark:

" Who theſe portraits were, or for whom they were painted, I know not. By his (Hogarth's) manner of expreſſing himſelf, I ſhould ſuppoſe they were *Royal*, and, as is cuſtomary, preſented to ſome of the Embaſſadors, in which caſe they were probably ſent to the continent."

If we underſtand this, Mr. John Ireland muſt certainly mean to ſay, what we think is the obvious ſenſe of Hogarth's remark, that the pictures alluded to by that artiſt were two full-length portraits of his Majeſty, which it was then, and is now the office of the Serjeant Painter to delineate, and which are preſented to the Ambaſſadors from foreign powers, when they return to their own courts.

That it can bear no alluſion to the picture from which Mr. Samuel Ireland's print is copied, muſt be obvious at firſt ſight; for William, Duke of Cumberland, is repreſented as not more than nine years of age, and Frederic, Prince of Wales, was dead ſeveral years before Hogarth was appointed Serjeant Painter.

In the ſhade of Garrick and Hogarth, the latter bears the air of a little journeyman ſhoemaker; and in the copy of Shakſpeare's Chair, it is not eaſy to diſcover that any part of it is intended for a ſeat.

Thus much may ſuffice for the prints, which are of very unequal merit; but, conſidered on the whole, are certainly ſuperior

riot to thoſe in the firſt volume. With reſpect to the letter-preſs, it contains about 150 pages, well printed, and on very good paper, and may fairly be termed a handſome book; though we think it rather too broad for its height.

The character attributed to Mrs. Lewis, which Mr. Ireland quotes (p. 8) and aſcribes to *the concealed author* of the Anecdotes of Hogarth (i. e. the late George Steevens, Eſq.) might have been diſpenſed with. It is too nauſeous for inſertion, and ſhould be blotted from the page of any book in which it is inſerted. Indignation Mr. Ireland might very fairly have felt and expreſſed, in what he terms *the indignant language of Perſius the Roman ſatiriſt*, without any perſonal diſlike of *the concealed author*; but, concerning this character, we can aſſure him, that the late Mr. Steevens made the two following declarations, which the reader is at liberty to reject as falſe, or receive for the truth, as beſt pleaſeth him.

1ſt. That it was not drawn for Mrs. Lewis, but for another lady in the ſame place; and, 2ndly, that he (George Steevens) was not the writer.

In the deſcription of the little variations between the drawings and finiſhed prints, Mr. Ireland is minute, and, as far as we have examined, accurate. His deſcriptions of the prints for Hudibras and Don Quixote are quoted from the volumes. Of the portraits introduced there is generally a ſlight account, though we cannot help repeating our diſappointment at not meeting with any thing concerning Lady Pembroke; but that the picture was *probably* painted about the year 1740. Of Mr. Ireland's biographical talents, the following is a fair ſpecimen:

"LADY THORNHILL.

"The portrait I have here introduced deſerves a diſtinguiſhed place in this collection. If the celebrated head of Rembrandt's mother, painted by her ſon, be entitled to admiration, as being at once a monument of the exalted art and the filial piety of its author, the portrait I have here preſented to the public, by the hand of her ſon-in-law (qu. whoſe ſon-in-law?) ſhould not be paſſed unnoticed.

"Some of my readers may ſmile whilſt I am endeavouring to direct their attention to an old woman; an object which is ſeldom thought very intereſting in modern ſociety. But there is a dignity in age, which is as much deſerving of admiration as the bloom and vivacity of youth. The connoiſſeur and the artiſt will contemplate ſuch a figure as this with as much emotion as he would behold the face of youth and beauty, becauſe he looks at it through the medium of proper impreſſions, and under the influence of correſponding aſſociations. He will diſcern, in the markings of the countenance, the tracings of no vulgar hand; and, in the characteriſtics of the features, he will obſerve the pencil of a man, who was intimately acquainted with all the variations that lie ſcattered through the wide extent of nature.

"This

"This reſpectable lady left one ſon, Mr. James Thornhill, whoſe portrait is the next ſpecimen of our artiſt's ſkill, in that line of his profeſſion, drawing our attention."

With Mr. Ireland's deſcription of the Sign for a Paviour, we ſhall conclude our extracts. As we think they *are not* Hogarth's, it is but fair to give Mr. Ireland's reaſons for thinking that *they are*.

"Amongſt theſe inferior works of Hogarth, the ſpecimens I have here preſented to the public are no unfavourable criterion of the univerſality of his talents. I have given both ſides of the ſign, which evidently repreſents paviours at work; and denotes the uſe to which it was applied.

"They are painted on a thick piece of mahogany, which had been divided with a ſaw before they came into my poſſeſſion. From the dome in the back ground, it ſeems that the ſubject is taken from a ſpot near St. Paul's; but the alterations that have taken place, in the courſe of years, in the buildings of our metropolis, render it impoſſible to trace any very minute reſemblance.

"The colouring of theſe pictures is bold, and they bear touches which indicate the pencil of no inferior artiſt, though occupied on ſubordinate and humble objects of his art. The originals were purchaſed by me of a Mr. Rahn, about five years ago, are now in my poſſeſſion, and univerſally allowed to be genuine. It is no ſlight corroboration of this opinion, that a decided judgment in favour of their originality was pronounced on them, at the time Mr. Rahn purchaſed them, by a gentleman who was a very competent judge of our artiſt's productions; I mean the late Mr. Catton. That Hogarth had ſome concern in the ludicrous exhibition of ſigns, projected in 1762 by Bonnell Thornton, and diſplayed in Bow-ſtreet, Covent-garden, is generally admitted. Among others, No. 1, in the Catalogue publiſhed at that time, exhibited the head of Hogarth: No. 53 and 54, the heads of the Emperor of Ruſſia and the Quee of Hungary: two other ſigns, that of a Saracen's head, and that of Queen Anne, with their tongues lolling out at each other: over them a great wooden bell, with this inſcription—The preſent ſtate of Europe.

"I have no doubt that theſe heads underwent ſome alterations from Hogarth, who gave a ſignificant leer to the eyes, by which they were made to caſt very ludicrous glances at each other. The late George Colman, Eſq. frequently related this circumſtance; an authority which is unqueſtionable, when it is conſidered that he lived in habits of intimacy with the painter, and was concerned with Bonnell Thornton in drawing up the Catalogue."

We ſhall here take our leave of Mr. Ireland's publication, not without remarking how large a ſuperſtructure the baſis of reputation laid by Hogarth has been able to ſuſtain. That two perſons of the name of Ireland, unconnected, and unrelated to each other, ſhould be employed at the ſame time in adding to this edifice, is a ſingular accident; but, if we were to chooſe

chooſe between the two, we ſhould certainly fly, for information and amuſement, to the former illuſtrator rather than the preſent. Mr. John Ireland has more diſcrimination of ſubjects, and more powers of pen in deſcribing and explaining them. Mr. S. Ireland is too general in his plan of collecting every thing, however poor and bad, that belongs, or can from the ſlighteſt circumſtance be ſuſpected of belonging, to Hogarth.

ART. X. *Ancient Metaphyſics. Vol. VI.* 4to. 351 pp. 15s. Bell and Bradfute, Edinburgh; Cadell and Davies, London. 1799.

WITH this volume are cloſed the long life and labours of the ingenious and reſpectable, though ſingular writer. In his firſt ſentence he anticipates his own death, which has ſince taken place, and which, at his very advanced age, it was certainly not very unreaſonable to expect.

"This laſt volume of my Metaphyſics," ſays he, "*probably the laſt volume of any kind* that I ſhall publiſh, will be entirely Theological, which I think is a proper concluſion of Metaphyſics."

The private character of Lord Monboddo was extremely amiable and reſpectable. His honeſty and good nature are indeed manifeſt in every page of his writings, which are diſtinguiſhed (if we may ſo ſpeak) by that ſort of *tranſparent* ſimplicity, and even negligence of ſtyle, through which the character of the writer may be conſtantly perceived. He had no motive for diſguiſe; for, as he had long abandoned all love of popularity, of which he occaſionally ſpeaks with a diſdain that is ſomewhat ludicrous, he obviouſly wrote rather to pleaſe himſelf than to pleaſe others. This ſingularity (for ſuch it is in an age of *authorſhip*) beſtows in our opinion no inconſiderable intereſt on his writings. His talents were not indeed of the higheſt claſs, but they certainly were not contemptible; and to thoſe who are fond of ſingular productions, his ſeven octavos, and ſix quartos, will always be amuſing books. His ſyſtem of opinions was an extraordinary mixture of the metaphyſical doctrines of the Greek Philoſophers, not always perhaps well underſtood, with ſome paradoxes of modern declaimers on the pretended ſuperiority of the ſavage life over the civilized. As to the firſt, it may well be doubted whether Lord Monboddo's Greek learning was ſufficient to enable him to judge of philoſophical controverſies, which require the moſt perfect

perfect knowledge of all the niceties and delicacies of the language in which they are carried on. It is not impoſſible that, with a more accurate knowledge both of the ſubject and the language, he might have been ſatisfied that the difference between the great ancients, for whom he profeſſed ſo juſt a reverence, and the illuſtrious moderns, for whom he affected ſo unreaſonable a contempt, was more verbal than real; and did not ſo much regard the nature of things, on which the opinions of wiſe men agree more than is generally ſuppoſed, as the modes of expreſſion which muſt change with all the changes in the faſhions of human language and manners. As to his paradoxes, they have had the fate of all the other paradoxes which are not preſerved and embalmed by an ill-employed eloquence. They inſpired a ſhort-lived wonder, and excited a tranſient oppoſition; but were ſoon neglected, and are long ſince forgotten.

Cum ventum ad verum ſenſus moreſque repugnant.

They are gone "to the family vault of all the Capulets," whither they are to be followed, in the due courſe of nature, by the ſhowy conceits of all thoſe who find the appearance of novelty more eaſy to attain, than the diſcovery of truth*.

The volume before us profeſſes to be a demonſtration of the Being and Attributes of Almighty God, as well as an explanation, upon philoſophical principles, of the ſacred Myſteries of Chriſtianity, in which the author ſeems to have been a pious and zealous believer, but of which he is perhaps a ſomewhat too adventurous expoſitor. The general arguments by which the great truths of religion are eſtabliſhed, cannot be expected to be new. This author's peculiarities, however, give an air of originality to his manner of treating the ſubject. His frequent digreſſions, and his proneneſs to repetition, which is not unpardonable, nor even unpleaſing, in a writer who had paſſed his eightieth year, make it neither eaſy nor very neceſſary for us to give a particular account of the contents of this volume. Of all the ancients, he ſeems to have been moſt captivated with the myſtical and fanatical teachers of the Alexandrian Schools. He ſeems to be better verſed in Porphyry and Plotinus than in Ariſtotle. Theſe Sophiſts are well known to have aſcribed their own notions to Pythagoras, and the early Egyptians, of whom they related ſuch wonderful tales; of whoſe lives and opinions ſcarcely any thing is now known; probably very little

* See the admirable obſervations on this ſubject in Mr. Hall's Sermons; Brit. Crit. for March, 1800, p. 266.

exactly

exactly known even then. Lord Monboddo, in his reverence for Egyptian and Pythagorean wiſdom, often embraces a cloud for a Juno. He miſtakes the fancies of ſophiſtical impoſtors, who flouriſhed in the ſecond and third centuries of Chriſtianity, for the genuine oracles of the Fathers of Philoſophy.

Our readers will not expect us to lay before them many ſpecimens of this volume. To thoſe who are converſant with the former writings of Lord Monboddo, it has little novelty. To thoſe who know little of his other works, few extracts from the preſent would appear important, or perhaps even intelligible. The volume is concluded by an Apology to the admirers of Sir Iſaac Newton and Mr. Locke, for the freedom, not to ſay contempt, with which his Lordſhip had, throughout all his writings, treated theſe two great philoſophers. This Apology, in juſtice to the author's memory, we ſhall quote; leaving the public to pronounce on its ſufficiency.

"The Apology which I make for my cenſure of Mr. Locke and Sir Iſaac Newton is, that I have derived from Greek authors the philoſophy which the Greeks learned from the Egyptians, on whoſe *wiſdom* (or *philoſophy*, which is the proper tranſlation of the Greek word σοφια in the Septuagint) Moſes was inſtructed. Now theſe Greek authors it does not appear that Mr. Locke or Sir Iſaac ever ſtudied; otherwiſe I am perſuaded we ſhould have had from them, a philoſophy very different from what they have given us. For Mr. Locke would have been taught how to diſtinguiſh between ſenſations and ideas, and how to give a logical definition of *truth*; and Sir Iſaac would have learnt from the Greeks that body, if it was not moved by the impulſe of ſome other body, could not begin motion; nor when ſo impelled, continue it after the impulſe had ceaſed; in ſhort, that body can be moved by mind only: for that mind moves body, the ancient philoſophers thought they knew by the moſt certain of all knowledge, conſciouſneſs, which informed them that their own bodies were not moved by ethers or ſubtle fluids, as Sir Iſaac ſuppoſed, but by their own minds. So that my Apology comes to this, that I do not pretend to excel theſe two authors in genius or invention, but have only copied from Greek authors whom they had not read, and who got their learning from Egypt; the parent country of all arts and ſciences." P. 351.

Whether this be thought a ſufficient apology or not, he muſt be a fiercely bigotted Newtonian or Lockian, who does not rather ſmile than frown at the good-humoured dogmatiſm which runs through the works of Lord Monboddo; which is more properly an honeſt avowal of his own confident belief, than an attempt to impoſe it upon others. From p. 151 to 156, we find ſome well-ſtated, though not abſolutely original obſervations, on the difficulty attending the formation of language. The

author concludes them with a remark, which coincides with the leading grammatical principle of Mr. Horne Tooke; "The art of language chiefly conſiſts in preventing that multiplication of words which would render the language unfit for uſe." P. 156. In p. 180, he aſcribes the proficiency of the Egyptians in the ſciences, and the great advances towards a pure theology, which he ſomewhat gratuitouſly ſuppoſes them to have made, for the inſtruction of thoſe Kings whom they improperly called *Gods*, but who being, in his Lordſhip's opinion, ſuperior to men, are, he thinks, very rightly named by Plutarch *Dæmon Kings*, as belonging to an order of beings between the divine and the human nature. In p. 184, we have a curious example of Lord Monboddo's often ridiculed partiality for ſavages. "The people of New Zealand," he tells us, "live not far removed from the natural ſtate, and in the firſt age of civil ſociety, *uncorrupted by the crimes and vices of ſuch ſocieties as thoſe of Europe at preſent.*" The reader would not perhaps eaſily gueſs that this was a deſcription of cannibals! Some part of his account of our modern improvements in the arts of life is amuſing. "And not only do we meaſure time by the inſtrument before-mentioned that we keep in our houſes (a clock) *but by another inſtrument called a watch, that we carry about with us in a ſmall pocket.*" P. 188. Againſt the invention of clothing (not abſolutely unneceſſary, one would think, in the climate of England) his Lordſhip ſpeaks with no ſmall indignation. The odious arts of weavers and taylors ſeem to tranſport him beyond his natural good humour.

"There can be no doubt that of the many inventions of man for the deſtruction of his body, this is one of the worſt. I am perſuaded therefore that the ancient Gymnoſophiſts in India philoſophized better by being naked, than they would have done if they had been houſed and clothed; and better than many of the Greek philoſophers who were covered from the air both by houſes and clothes, though they may have fed as theſe Gymnoſophiſts did upon vegetables only." P. 207.

As a Reviewer is almoſt of courſe an incorrigible ſnuff-taker, we cannot aſſent to his Lordſhip's opinion, "that the ſmell of tobacco is a ſtink, when compared with the ſmell of roſes which I enjoy while I write this." P. 237. So perfectly convinced is his Lordſhip of the injurious tendency of the mode of life prevalent among civilized nations, that he ventures to predict, "that there will be an end of the human ſpecies in the civilized nations of Europe in not very many generations;" (p. 297) unleſs indeed they be ſaved by "Scotch broth," which "he *holds* to be the beſt way of eating fleſh." P. 306.

It

It is but juſtice however to obſerve, that the ſame ſimplicity which leads Lord Monboddo to deliver the moſt extravagant abſurdities, as if they were received truths, leads him alſo, with the moſt unaffected plainneſs, to lay open thoſe virtuous ſentiments which had taken deep root in his mind.

"I ſhould think myſelf wanting," ſays he, "in the duty I owe to God, if I did not acknowledge his goodneſs in enabling me, old and infirm as I am, to enjoy the greateſt happineſs that man can enjoy in this life; by which, at the ſame time, he is prepared for the enjoyment of that happineſs in a much greater degree in the life to come: the happineſs I mean, is the contemplation of the wiſdom and goodneſs of God." P. 278.

The large experience, the venerable age, and the ſubſequent death of the writer, give additional weight to theſe ſentiments, which have in themſelves all the authority of truth, and all that impreſſive power which ſimplicity can ſo eminently beſtow.

ART. XI. *Copies of Original Letters from the French Army in Egypt. Part the Third*; conſiſting of thoſe Letters to the French Government, intercepted by the Britiſh Fleet in the Mediterranean, which have been publiſhed here by Authority, with an Engliſh Tranſlation.* 8vo. 3s. 6d. Wright. 1800.

A MOST ſingular fatality ſeems to have attended the French army which meditated the ſubjection of Egypt. They had hardly effected their landing in the country, before the fleet which tranſported them was deſtroyed; the individuals who remained there, after ſuffering from every privation, from every inconvenience of climate, and from the diſappointment of their ſanguine hopes, tranſmitted their complaints and grievances to their friends; and theſe were intercepted in their progreſs. They demonſtrated moſt effectually the vanity of their nation, the mortification of their ambitious views, the diſſimulation and perfidy of their leader. The number of perſons tranſported to this diſtant region was little, if at all, leſs than fifty thouſand. After a long, ſanguinary, and calamitous interval, which had reduced them to leſs than one third, Bonaparte, feeling all his views, whatever they might be, moſt deciſively fruſtrated, deſerted that army to which he had promiſed victory, and the moſt ſubſtantial pecuniary rewards, in a manner honourable neither to his integrity nor his courage. It might reaſonably be expected, that the ſmall and feeble band which

* See the accounts of the two former parts, Brit. Crit. vol. xii, p. 614, and vol. xiii, p. 481.

were left behind, would take an early opportunity of expreſſing to their countrymen their indignation, their neceſſities, and their alarms. Neither can it excite wonder, that as our cruizers cover ſo large a ſpace of the Mediterranean, theſe Letters were alſo intercepted.

A very well-written and ſpirited Preface explains the progreſs of the army of Egypt, and the gradual accompliſhment of thoſe predictions, which the editors of the two former Parts of theſe intercepted Letters had made, concerning the fate of theſe forlorn and much-injured troops. The character of Bonaparte is depicted in ſtrong, but not unfaithful colours; and it is demonſtrated, that the whole career of his life has been marked by perfidy, cruelty, and rapine. We are not among thoſe who would at all temporize with reſpect to this man; nor will we allow a partial or ſolitary act of benevolence and generoſity, to atone for innumerable inſtances of crimes which deform and debaſe human nature. The Letters here publiſhed are public letters; for, alas! none from private perſons were allowed to paſs: it was too well known what the tenor of ſuch muſt invariably and neceſſarily have been.

We cannot make ſo many extracts as we wiſh; and this will be the leſs neceſſary, as the work has already been ſo extenſively circulated. The Letter however of Bonaparte, containing his directions for the conduct of General Kleber, whom he appointed his ſucceſſor in command, explains ſo fully his thoughts and views, that it ought not to be omitted.

"*Alexandria, Auguſt 22d*, 1799.

"BONAPARTE, *Commander in Chief, to General* KLEBER.

"Annexed to this, Citizen General, you will find an order for you to take the command of the army. My conſtant apprehenſions leſt the Engliſh fleet ſhould again appear on the coaſt, compel me to haſten my voyage by two or three days.

"I take with me Generals Berthier, Lannes, Murat, Andréoſſi, and Marmont; Citizen Monge, and Citizen Bertholet.

"Encloſed you will find the Engliſh and Francfort papers* up to the 10th of June. You will ſee by them, that we have loſt Italy! that Mantua,

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"* It would ſeem from this (and indeed the whole tenour of this correſpondence proves it) that the Directory gave themſelves as little trouble about Bonaparte, as if he had not obliged them by ſacrificing his gallant army to their common views. But for theſe papers (which were moſt probably given to him by ſome unſuſpecting Britiſh tar, who had better have kept them himſelf) he would have been ignorant of what was doing in Europe. He refers Kleber to no information from the Directory; HE MENTIONS NO ORDERS FOR HIS RECAL—which would have been a ſufficient plea, and which he would not have failed

Mantua, Turin, and Tortona, are in a ſtate of blockade. I have ſome grounds to flatter myſelf that the firſt of theſe places will hold out to the end of November* ; and I truſt, if fortune ſmiles upon me, to be in Europe before the beginning of October.

" You will alſo find encloſed, a cipher for your correſpondence with the Government; and another, for your communications with me.

" I entreat you to diſpatch Gimot ſome time in the month of October†, together with the baggage which I have left at Cairo, and my domeſtics. I ſhould, however, have no particular objection to your taking as many of them as may ſuit you, into your own ſervice.

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failed to urge, if he had received any—but bottoms the whole, upon the accidental acquiſition of a few newſpapers! Even in his farewell addreſs to the army, he gives no other reaſon for his return but the *news*; though ſuch a circumſtance muſt have been to them a moſt cruel inſult; as their preſence in Europe muſt have been full as neceſſary as his own.

" * Bonaparte may be pardoned for this conjecture, formed from an eſtimate of the time which it took him to reduce it, in his boaſted campaigns. Mantua was inveſted by him for the firſt time on the 4th of June, 1796; it did not ſurrender till the 2nd of February in the following year, a ſpace of eight months; nor then to the fire of the beſiegers, but to that with which no courage nor obſtinacy can contend—an abſolute want of food! Compare this with the recovery of the ſame town, in the preſent campaign. It fell, with a garriſon of thirteen thouſand men, after a cloſe and vigorous ſiege of only eleven days! Indeed, if the Auſtro-Ruſſian campaign in Italy be compared with thoſe of Bonaparte, the latter dwindle into inſignificance. With an immenſe army, powerfully reinforced by the diſcontented and vicious of all nations, whom he attached to his ſtandard by the lure of novelty and indiſcriminate plunder, Bonaparte overran Italy in two years; let it be remembered, however, that all its fortreſſes (with the exception of Mantua) were puſillanimouſly or inſidiouſly delivered to him, before he had even captured the paltry town of Ceva, the firſt garriſon in Piedmont; while the Auſtro-Ruſſians have reconquered the ſame country in the ſhort ſpace of nine months, with the addition of Alexandria, Tortona, &c. and the almoſt impregnable fortreſſes of Coni and Turin; the laſt of which had been treacherouſly ſeized by the execrable Joubert.

" This, though pretty generally known, is mentioned here, for the excluſive benefit of Bonaparte's Jacobin admirers; who, reduced to deſpiſe, with the reſt of the world, his legiſlative talents, pretend to found his claims to empire on his *rapid* and *unrivalled* victories!

" † The General had forgotten that he promiſed the ſoldiers (whom he took leave of with ſuch heart-felt regret) that he would return to them forthwith *(momentanément)*.

" It

" It is the preſent intention of Government, that General Deſaix* ſhould ſet out for Europe in November next, unleſs ſomething of conſequence ſhould ariſe here to detain him.

" The COMMISSION OF THE ARTS ſhall return to France on board a flag of truce, which you will demand for this purpoſe, conformably to the late cartel, ſome time in the month of November, immediately after they have completed the object of their miſſion. They are at preſent engaged in putting a finiſhing hand to it, by an examination of Upper Egypt. Nevertheleſs, if you think that any of them will be of ſervice to you, you may put them *in requiſition* without ſcruple†!!!

" The Effendi who was made priſoner at Aboukir, is ſet out for Damietta. I have already written to you to ſend him to Cyprus: he takes with him a letter for the Grand Vizier, of which I encloſe you a copy‡.

" The arrival of the Breſt fleet at Toulon, and of the Cadiz fleet at Carthagena, leaves no kind of doubt of the poſſibility of tranſmitting to Egypt the muſkets, ſabres, piſtols, balls, &c. of which you ſtand in need, and of which I am provided with a very exact enumeration; together with a ſufficient number of recruits to ſupply the loſſes of our two campaigns. Government itſelf, I preſume, will, by that conveyance, acquaint you with its intentions: as for myſelf, both in my public and my private capacity, I promiſe to take every meaſure for enabling you to hear frequently from France§.

" * This is the perſon who, according to the joint reports of Bonaparte and himſelf, has annihilated Mourad Bey, and his handful of Mameloucs, ſeveral times over. It will be ſeen preſently, however, that they are ſtill alive and merry; preparing to do as much for him in their turn. Deſaix was looked upon in France as one of the beſt officers in the ſervice.

" † Would not one imagine this humane *ſavant-driver* was talking of camels or buffaloes, inſtead of the men whoſe immortal labours in Egypt were to aſtoniſh the world, and illuſtrate France with a full diſplay of the recondite lore of Hermes Triſmegiſtus? *Put them in requiſition without ſcruple!* Unfortunate beings! this is the very thing that he had before done to them in France!

" This paragraph is highly worthy of the ſerious conſideration of the Jacobins: ſince of all the brilliant qualities of Bonaparte, none (with the exception of his humanity) has been ſo long and ſo loudly dwelt upon by them, as his ſingular love of learning, and learned men!

" ‡ See No. XIV.

" § After noticing the various wants of the French army, the reader may be curious to know what Bonaparte has done in either of his *capacities* to relieve them. It may be told in three words. He has raked the kennels of Paris for a number of proſtitutes more peſtilential than the plague, to ſend them; and he has *put in requiſition* a few miſerable companies of ſtrolling players, who may probably arrive time enough to ſee the curtain drop for ever on the tragi-comedy of his expedition."

" If,

"If, by a ſeries of the moſt extraordinary events, none of theſe attempts ſhould ſucceed, and you ſhould neither receive reinforcements, nor intelligence from France by May next; and if this year, in ſpite of all your precautions, the plague ſhould break out in Egypt and carry off more than fifteen hundred of the troops*—a conſiderable loſs in addition to that which the events of the war will daily occaſion—I think that you ought not then to venture upon another campaign, and that you are ſufficiently juſtified in concluding a peace with the Ottoman Porte; even though the evacuation of Egypt ſhould be the leading article. It will merely be neceſſary for you to poſtpone the execution of it (if ſuch a thing be poſſible) till the period of a general peace.

"No one, Citizen General, has better means of judging of the importance of Egypt to France, than yourſelf. The Turkiſh empire, menaced with ruin on every ſide, is crumbling to pieces at this moment; and the evacuation of Egypt on our part, would be ſo much the more unfortunate, as we ſhould be ſure to ſee, ere long, this fine province fall into the hands of ſome other European powers.

"The intelligence of the good or ill fortune which may attend the Republic in Europe, will, of courſe, have its due influence in determining your future meaſures.

"If the Porte ſhould reply to the overtures I have made for peace, before my letters from France can reach you, it will be, in that caſe, neceſſary for you to declare, that you have all the powers with which I was entruſted. Enter then upon the negociation; *adhere ſtrenuouſly and conſtantly to the aſſertion which I have advanced, that France never had the leaſt idea of* OF TAKING EGYPT FROM THE GRAND SEIGNIOR!!! Require the Ottoman Porte to ſeparate itſelf from the Coalition, to grant us the free commerce of the Black Sea, to ſet at liberty all the French in confinement, and laſtly, to agree to a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities for ſix months, that there may be a ſufficient time for the mutual exchange of ratifications.

"Suppoſing, however, that you ſhould find yourſelf in ſuch circumſtances as you conceive make it neceſſary to *conclude* the treaty with the Porte; you muſt then make that power underſtand that you cannot execute your part of it, before it be ratified (at home); and that, according to the uſual practice of all nations, the interval between the ſigning and ratifying of a treaty, is always conſidered as a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities.

"You are acquainted, Citizen General, with my way of thinking reſpecting the interior policy of Egypt. Act in whatever manner you pleaſe, the Chriſtians will ſtill be our friends; it will be neceſſary, however, to prevent them from growing too inſolent, leſt the Turks ſhould conceive the ſame fanatic prejudice againſt us as againſt them, which

"* The cool calculation of 1500 men, which this "hope and conſolation" of the rancorous "ſchool of humanity" thinks a reaſonable quantity to die of the plague, is chiefly noticed here, as furniſhing a tolerable criterion for eſtimating the numbers that fell in the former ſeaſon. As an uſeleſs ſacrifice of ſo many hundred human beings, it is ſcarce worth mention in the hiſtory of a man, who has ſpilled more blood wantonly than any commander of ancient or modern times."

would

would deſtroy every poſſibility of a reconciliation: this fanaticiſm muſt at all events be laid aſleep, until we have an opportunity of extirpating it entirely*. By gaining the good opinion of the powerful Cheiks at Cairo, we ſhall ſecure that of all Egypt; and of all the chiefs which its inhabitants may rally under, there are none leſs to be apprehended by us than the Cheiks, who are all timorous, unacquainted with arms, and, like all other prieſts, know how to inſpire the people with fanaticiſm, without being fanatic themſelves†.

"With reſpect to the fortifications, I conſider Alexandria and El Ariſch as the two keys of Egypt. I had once an idea of forming, during the approaching winter, ſeveral redoubts of palm-tree‡; two

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" * Our General " has a meaning, and, no doubt,
" You all have ſenſe enough to find it out;"

though, it muſt be confeſſed, it is not very obvious. The truth ſeems to be, that, with an abundant degree of cunning (and this, and a fierce and ſavage courage, will, upon examination, be found to make up the whole of his character), he has bewildered himſelf in the variety of his objects. The Chriſtians, by whom probably Bonaparte means the Copts, are to be trampled upon to gratify the Turks, whoſe fanaticiſm is to be indulged, that it may be the more eaſily deſtroyed ſome time hence by the French, who are at preſent treating for the entire evacuation of the country! Such are the contradictory reveries with which Bonaparte labours to confound Kleber, and to conceal his own want of rational and enlarged ideas on a ſubject ſo infinitely intereſting and important.

" † Bonaparte's ignorance is inconceivable. He has been amuſing himſelf for fifteen months with hunting out and deſtroying Arabs, Turks, and Copts; and yet he ſeems to know as little of their diſtinct polity as if he had never left home. Who ever before heard of Cheik prieſts? A Cheik is an Arabian chief, neither timorous nor unacquainted with arms, as he has frequently found to his coſt. It is not improbable but that Bonaparte means by his Cheiks the Coptic clergy! Mean what he will, however, the ſneer at prieſts comes with an admirable grace from one who has juſt paid them ſuch extraordinary compliments in his proclamation to the royaliſts of La Vendée. An Atheiſt at Paris, a Catholic at Rome, a Muſſulman at Grand Cairo, and a hypocrite every where, it is to be hoped his inſidious language will be treated as it deſerves; and that what is here ſaid of prieſts will be duly weighed by as many of thoſe brave and faithful people as have at ſome unſuſpicious moment been gratified by an encomium on their church, as deceitful, they will now ſee, as it was impious.

" It is pleaſant to reflect, that the communication with the Vendéans, &c. is now ſo eaſy and ſo frequent, that this publication will probably reach them before it is heard of at Paris.

" ‡ This was an *idea* truly worthy of Bonaparte. To deſtroy the palm-trees would as effectually depopulate many parts of Egypt, as if he had turned the courſe of the Nile; thouſands of the natives who inhabit the borders of the deſerts have no other ſubſiſtence but dates for a great part of the year. But what is this to Bonaparte? To deſtroy and to reign are all he aſks; it matters not over what or whom."

from Salrich to Caſties, two from Caſties to El Ariſch: of theſe laſt, one was to be placed on the ſpot where General Menou diſcovered a ſpring of tolerable water.

" Brigadier-general Sanſon, commander of the corps of engineers, and Brigadier-general Sougis, commander of the artillery, will furniſh you with the neceſſary details of their reſpective departments.

" Citizen Pouſſielgue has had the ſole management of the finances; I have found him extremely active, and in every reſpect a perſon of merit; he begins to have ſome inſight into the chaos of the adminiſtration of this country. It was my intention, if nothing occurred to prevent me, to attempt this winter a *new* ſyſtem of taxation, which would, by degrees, relieve us from our preſent dependance on the Copts: before you undertake it, however, I adviſe you to make it the ſubject of long and deliberate meditation; it is ſafer to begin an operation of this nature a little too late, than a little too ſoon.

" Our ſhips of war will certainly make their appearance this winter, either at Alexandria, Brulos, or Damietta. You muſt have a battery and a ſignal-tower at Brulos. Endeavour to get together five or ſix hundred Mameloucs, in ſuch a manner that, when the French fleet arrives, you may be able to lay your hands upon them at the ſame inſtant of time, either at Cairo or in the other provinces, and ſend them off immediately for France*. If you cannot procure Mameloucs, ſuch Arab hoſtages, Cheiks el Beled as may then be in cuſtody, no matter on what account, will anſwer the end as well. Theſe people, landed in France, and detained there for a year or two, will contemplate the grandeur of the nation; they will acquire, in ſome degree, our man-

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" * It is impoſſible to conceive a ſcheme of blacker or more diabolical perfidy than Bonaparte here plans for Kleber. Five or ſix hundred innocent people, living without ſuſpicion or fear under the protection of the French, are to be torn from their country, their families, and friends, and hurried off to France under a pretence equally abſurd and iniquitous.

" Fortunately, Bonaparte left a man behind him but little inclined to be the agent of his villainy. How muſt this gallant and diſcerning ſoldier have felt the inſult here offered him? How muſt he have ſmiled with contempt at this mixture of idiotiſm and frenzy? This order for him to exaſperate the country by an act of wanton barbarity, at the time he was inſtructed to treat about leaving it in peace! Bonaparte allows that thoſe Mameluc miſſionaries could not finiſh their Pariſian education in leſs than a year or two, and yet he has juſt before granted a delay of only ſix months to conclude the agreement which is to ſhut the French out of Egypt for ever.

" With reſpect to the Arab hoſtages, Cheiks, or any thing elſe inſtead of Mameloucs; if ſuch a motley crew were not deſigned to gratify his own vanity, they could only ſerve to remind the Pariſians of the ever-memorable proceſſion of the " Orator of the human race," Anacharſis Clootz. At any rate, the idea of bringing about a great change in the country by their means, is completely ridiculous, and truly worthy of the man who conceived it."

ners and our language, and when they return to Egypt, will prove to us ſo many partiſans.

" I have already repeatedly written for a company of comedians; I will take particular care that they ſhall be ſent*. This appears to me an article of the utmoſt conſequence, not only for the army, but for the purpoſe of effecting ſomething like a change in the moral habits of the country.

" The important ſituation of Commander in Chief, which is now devolved upon you, will afford you ample opportunities of diſplaying thoſe talents with which nature has endowed you. The intereſt taken in every thing which paſſes here, is active and lively; and the conſequences reſulting from it will be immenſe, whether conſidered with reſpect to commerce or to civilization. This is aſſuredly the epoch from whence revolutions of the moſt extraordinary nature will take their date.

" Accuſtomed to look for the recompence of the toils and difficulties of life in the opinion of poſterity, I abandon Egypt with the deepeſt regret†! The honour and intereſts of my country, duty‡, and the extraordinary events which have recently taken place there; theſe, and theſe alone, have determined me to hazard a paſſage to Europe, through the midſt of the enemy's ſquadrons. In heart and in ſpirit I ſhall ſtill be in the midſt of you! Your victories will be as dear to me as any in which I may be perſonally engaged; and I ſhall look upon that day of my life as ill employed, in which I ſhall not do ſomething for the army of which I leave you the command; and for the conſolidation of the magnificent eſtabliſhment, the foundation of which is ſo recently laid.

" * This is the only one of all his numerous promiſes that Bonaparte has condeſcended to recollect. He thought of it, we ſee, in Egypt; and, not to diſparage his talents for invention, might be indebted for the idea to Voltaire, who adviſed us (not ſeriouſly, it muſt be confeſſed) to ſend a few opera-dancers to St. Vincent's, to ſoften and ſubdue the Caraibs.

" † What have we here? A mortified Carthuſian? Meek and lowly ſervant of an unambitious republic, he makes no boaſtful claims to the admiration of the preſent age; he fights battles, he overturns ſtates, he wades through human blood, from the ſhores of Genoa to the Adriatic; he flies from one ravaged quarter of the globe to lay waſte another, without motive or end;—and he tells all this in a jargon that Captain Bobadil would have bluſhed at. What then? His toil, like virtue, is its own reward, and he aſpires only to the grateful notice of poſterity! All this is as perfectly true, as that he abandoned Egypt *with regret*, or that Kleber believed him when he ſaid ſo.

" ‡ *Obéiſſance* in the original. This is the only word which he ventures to hazard reſpecting a call to return, and this is weak and inſignificant. If he had been *ordered* to France, the ſimple truth would have been ſoon told: but it is evident he was not, he had other reaſons for his flight: the meaſure of his cruelties in Egypt was now full, and vengeance was approaching with haſty ſtrides. The attempt to blind Kleber by an ambiguous word, was as vain as it was fooliſh; that general ſaw his motive, and has recorded it."

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" The army I truſt to your care, is entirely compoſed of MY OWN CHILDREN. I have never ceaſed, even in the midſt of their moſt trying difficulties and dangers, to receive proofs of their attachment*; endeavour to preſerve them ſtill in thoſe ſentiments for me. This is due to the particular eſteem and friendſhip I entertain for you, and to the unfeigned affection I feel for them!

" (Signed) BONAPARTE.

" A true Copy, KLEBER." P. 14.

The moſt curious letters in the volume are thoſe of Kleber to the Directory, and a moſt important and intereſting compoſition on the actual ſtate of Egypt from Pouſſielgue, who had the ſole management of the finances. It is needleſs to ſay any thing of the events which have ſince taken place. The French, that is, the few thouſands who are left, have been permitted to evacuate Egypt, on condition of leaving the whole of their artillery behind them, and all their inſtruments and apparatus for philoſophical enterpriſe and experiment. Thus has terminated this laſt cruſade; and the ſeries of Letters which have been publiſhed by authority, and of whoſe authenticity no ingenuous or well-judging perſon can doubt, and for which we alſo are able to vouch, exhibits to the world a detail of fraud and impoſition on the one hand, of credulity and deluſion on the other, unexampled in the hiſtory of mankind.

ART. XII. *Milner's Hiſtory of Wincheſter.*

(Concluded from our laſt, p. 291.)

HAVING conſidered the firſt volume of this work with ſo much attention, we proceed now to the ſecond. Here we expect to find no room for ſuch cenſures, as we have been obliged to mingle with our praiſes in the former inſtance. Having left the obſcurities of antiquarianiſm, the author and his critic may proceed with a more certain ſtep.

" Like moſt other works that are in any degree intereſting," ſays Mr. Milner, in his Preface to this volume, " he finds that his firſt vo-

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" * Of what materials muſt this man's heart be made? Even Satan is repreſented by Milton as burſting into *ſuch tears as angels ſhed*, at the recollection of what he had brought on his followers, yet —*faithful how they ſtood*. But Bonaparte ſeems abſolutely incapable of any impreſſions of pity or remorſe; he is an anomalous being, ſuch as neither hiſtory or fiction has yet dared to exhibit."

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lume, which appeared about ſix months ago, has met with the approbation of ſome of his readers, and the cenſure of others. The former has, in many inſtances, been communicated to him in terms, which a conſcious regard for truth will not permit him to admit of to their full extent; the latter, which is much more to his preſent purpoſe, and which he was chiefly deſirous of being acquainted with, has in general been withheld from his diſtinct view, in an ungracious and illiberal manner. Inſtead of bringing forward ſpecific charges againſt *The Civil and Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of Wincheſter*, in any ſhape that admitted of fair diſcuſſion; its adverſaries have moſtly vented their diſapprobation of it in vague and private ſarcaſms, from which nothing can be collected, except that they are enemies to free enquiry, or at leaſt to the exerciſe of it by perſons of the author's deſcription. In fact, he is well aſſured that certain gentlemen, who, from the rank which they hold in the republic of letters, ought to be better acquainted with the unlimited freedom and liberality of its conſtitution, have not bluſhed to aſk, "what right he had to publiſh the Civil and Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of Wincheſter?" *Preface*, p. 1.

The illiberality which could thus act, and the folly which could thus aſk, can hardly be condemned with too much rigour. They are ſo groſs, as to merit almoſt any degree of critical ſeverity; nor could we eaſily have thought it poſſible for any gentlemen, holding rank in the republic of letters, to be guilty of them.

As we conſider the remarks upon architecture to be the moſt original, and therefore the moſt valuable, parts of the preſent volume, we ſhall make our principal extracts from them, in order to exhibit the author in the moſt juſt and ſatisfactory point of view. We therefore begin with his account of the Norman Walkelin's alteration of the Saxon Cathedral.

"We have abundant ſpecimens remaining," ſays Mr. Milner, "of the above-mentioned Norman prelate. The moſt conſpicuous of theſe is the ſquare maſſive tower, 140 feet high, and 50 feet broad, which is ſeen, at the preſent day, in as perfect and firm a ſtate, to all appearance, as when it was firſt built 700 years ago, and which was celebrated in ancient times for being the firmeſt in all England*. It bears intrinſic evidence of the age in which it was built, in the general ſimplicity and maſſiveneſs of its architecture, in its circular windows, adorned with the chevron and billetted mouldings, and in the capitals and ornaments of its pillars. It is frequently aſked, why a tower of ſuch great ſtrength is deſtitute of a ſteeple. The fact is, it was built before ſteeples were invented, theſe being the natural growth of the pointed arch, as we ſhall elſewhere ſhew." P. 12.

"* Illa turris adhuc extat, ſecundum latomos firmiſſima inter omnes hujuſmodi turres in regno Angliæ." Rudb. Hiſt. Maj. l. v. c. 11."

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This account of the origin of ſteeples, we underſtand to be hiſtorically untrue, and to have been proved ſo by the Rev. Mr. Whitaker; but in a work as yet in manuſcript, and therefore of courſe unknown to Mr. M. It is entitled an Hiſtorical Survey of the ancient Cathedrals of Cornwall.

"The purpoſes which it was intended to anſwer were, in point of uſe, to ſerve as a lanthorn to the choir, which actually ſtands in need of ſuch a contrivance, and, in point of effect, to give an idea of height when viewed from the inſide; a proportion, which no leſs than length the Normans affected to carry as far as poſſible, in their ſacred edifices. In proof of this we have to obſerve, that the inſide of the tower, in both its ſtories above the preſent ceiling, and up to the very covering of it, is finiſhed with the utmoſt care, and adorned with various ornaments, chiefly thoſe above-mentioned; and that at leaſt the lower ſtory of it was actually open, until the reign of Charles I. The two tranſepts are alſo the work of Walkelin; and, though they have been the moſt neglected of any part of the fabric, yet are they in a far more firm and ſecure ſtate, than any portion of the building that is of a later conſtruction. It is neceſſary, however, in viewing this and other ancient fabrics, carefully to diſtinguiſh the original work from the alterations that have been ſince introduced into them. Of the former ſort are the walls up to the very ſummit of them, with their thin perpendicular buttreſſes, and their narrow ſimple mouldings; as alſo the interlaced arch-work on the upper part of the ſouth tranſept above the clock, forming perhaps the firſt rudiment of the pointed arch extant in England." Ibid.

This, and the other popular opinions concerning the origin of the pointed arch, either in this iſland or upon the continent, are all (we underſtand) refuted by the author above-mentioned, whoſe work we cannot but earneſtly wiſh to ſee preſented to the public.

"Of the ſame date and workmanſhip are [is] the whole of ſeveral windows in both tranſepts, being large and well-proportioned, with circular heads, ornamented with the billetted mouldings, and ſupported on each ſide by a plain Saxon pillar, with a rude kind of ſquare frieze and cornice, reſembling thoſe which are ſeen between the lights in the tower. The alterations that have been introduced into the tranſepts, ſince the time of Walkelin, are chiefly found in the windows. A great proportion of theſe have [has] been changed at different periods, and in various ſtyles and faſhions. In many of them the circular arch and billetted mouldings is left to remain, and a pointed window, with Gothic mullions, is inſerted under them. In others theſe have been quite taken away, and a pointed arch has been made to receive the Gothic window. In like manner the St. Catharine's wheel, on the north front of the ſaid tranſept, is evidently of a later date than the Norman founder." P. 12—13.

In all this, except on the two points, which have perhaps been conſidered more hiſtorically in the unpubliſhed work now alluded

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to, Mr. Milner ſhows that he has a keen eye for marking the manner, a clear judgment for fixing the age, and a firm confidence in both for pronouncing the perſonal employers, of all thoſe variations of architecture which occur in all our old cathedrals, and particularly in this of Wincheſter. Mr. Milner thus appears to great advantage, in the extract. Let us ſee whether he can maintain the appearance as he proceeds.

"In the courſe of a century after the death of Walkelin," Mr. Milner ſays immediately, "we may ſuppoſe that the Saxon work which the latter had left remaining to the eaſt of the high altar, with the ſmall tower over it, were become out of repair; he [Godfrey de Lucy] accordingly rebuilt them in the architecture of the times, beginning with the tower, which was begun and finiſhed in the year 1200*. He then formed a confraternity, or ſociety of workmen, with whom he entered into terms for completing the other repairs, which he was deſirous of making; namely, for rebuilding the whole eaſt end of the church, with the Lady Chapel†, as far as that anciently extended‡, in the courſe of five years, dating from the year 1202§. In the mean time this prelate, having paid the debt of nature in 1024, was buried in the centre of his own works, as was uſual in ſuch caſes. It might ſeem impoſſible for a perſon, who is ever ſo little ſkilled in the different periods of our ſacred architecture, to overlook the workmanſhip of De Lucy, ſo ſtrongly characteriſtic of the age in which it was executed; yet this has been done by two celebrated authors of modern times, who have treated of the antiquities of Wincheſter; one of whom has indiſcriminately attributed this, with other

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"* Anno 1200, inchoata eſt et perfecta turris Wintonienſis eccleſiæ." Independently of the many poſitive aſſertions of Rudborne, that the preſent great tower was built by Walkelin, the ſtyle of it, as we have intimated, proves this. There muſt then have been a ſmaller tower to the eaſt of it, originally built by the Saxons, and now rebuilt by De Lucy.

"† In the Epitome concerning the biſhops of Wincheſter, Ang. Sax. vol. i. p. 286, is a mutilated ſentence, which ſeems to refer to the works of De Lucy in the cathedral, and to imply that he rebuilt the church and vaulted it, together with the wings, from the high altar to the altar of the Bleſſed Virgin at the eaſt end; viz. "ad altare B. Mariæ ad finem cum alis voltam." Here *we* obſerve a contradiction between the note and the text, in the tone of the language; as *that* only "ſeems to refer," while *this* refers poſitively. *Reviewer.*

"‡ It is eaſy to diſcover the addition made to the Lady Chapel in the 16th century.

"§ Anno 1202, D. Wintonienſis Godfridus de Lucy conſtituit confratriam pro reparatione eccleſiæ Wintonienſis, duraturam ad quinque annos completos." Annales Wint. Such was probably the origin of the ſociety of the Free-Maſons."—This wants proof. *Rev.*

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parts of the fabric westward of it, to the Norman Walkelin*, whilst the other still more inconsistently ascribes a still earlier date to it, and supposes it to have been built by the Saxons†. However, there is no person that is a judge of these matters, who, viewing the low isles [ailes] of the church at the east end of it, there sees both on the out side of it and in the inside, the ranges of short pillars, supporting arches, formed of the upper part of a trefoil, the narrow oblong windows in different compartments without any mullions, the obtuse-angled or lance-like heads of these and of the arches themselves, the clusters of thin columns, mostly formed of Purbeck marble, with bold and graceful mouldings on the capitals and bases, together with the intermingled quatrefoils inscribed in circles, by way of ornament; there is no such person, we repeat, who will hesitate to pronounce, that the same work was executed in the same century with Salisbury cathedral‡, namely, in the 13th, that in which Godfrey de Lucy died." P. 13.

We thus find Mr. Milner maintaining his advantageous appearance still, and even improving it. But he actually improves it still more as he proceeds.

" In consequence of the works of the prelate," De Lucy, he tells us immediately afterwards, " the east end of the church, though less lofty, was far more ornamented and beautiful, according to the opinion of those times, than the main body of the church was; whose plain walls, huge unadorned pillars, and naked timbers in the roof, appeared poorer and more contemptible from the contrast. But when by degrees the Gothic architecture§, which was in its infancy at the be-

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" * The whole fabric then standing," in Wykeham's time, " was erected by Bishop Walkelin." Lowth's Life of William of Wykeham, p. 208. Our author, in support of his opinion, refers to the passages in Rudborne, which we have quoted above, by the tenor of which it is clearly confuted.

" † I am persuaded that the low-built isles [ailes], at the east end of the choir, existed before the time of Walkelyne, and are a part of the old church erected by the Saxon kings." Description of Winchester, &c. by the Rev. Thomas Warton, p. 63. This author, when he wrote the above, had probably not paid that attention to ancient architecture, which he afterwards displayed in his notes on Spenser's Fairy Queen; as the assertion above-quoted is in direct opposition to the characteristical rules there laid down by him.

" ‡ Upon comparing together the work of our Godfrey de Lucy, particularly in the ancient part of the Lady Chapel, with that afterwards executed by Richard Poore at Salisbury, we clearly see that the former served as a model for the latter. We must not omit to mention, that some windows of a later date have been inserted in a part of this building, no less than in that of Walkelin.

" § The writer makes use of the term *Gothic* for the architecture in question, as being generally received; though he is sensible that the same

beginning of the 13th century, had attained to its maturity in the middle of the 14th, and when so many other churches throughout the kingdom shone forth, with all the magic beauty of tracery vaultings, spreading columns, shelving buttresses, tapering pinnacles, canopied nitches, statuary friezes and corbels, ramified mullions, and historical windows, it was not fitting that the cathedral of this opulent and dignified bishopric should remain destitute of such admired and appropriate improvements. This was the real cause of the great work that was carried on at the time we are speaking of, namely, during the middle and latter part of the 14th century; not that Walkelin's work was in the space of 300 years become decayed and insecure, as a learned author tells us*, since the corresponding parts of that very building, namely, the transepts, after having stood 400 years longer, are still the firmest parts of the whole fabric. The prelate who first took this great work in hand was not, as is generally supposed, William of Wykeham, but his predecessor William of Edington, who was treasurer and chancellor to Edward III. It is incontestible from his will, made and signed in the year of his decease, that he had actually begun and undertaken to finish the rebuilding of the great nave of the church†; though he only lived to execute a small part of it, namely, the two first windows from the great west window, with the corresponding buttresses, and one pinnacle on the north side of the church, and in like manner the first window towards the west, with the buttress and pinnacle on the south side of the same. The celebrated biographer of William de Wykeham has given a detailed account of the great works executed by the latter at the cathedral; which contains much useful information, and also many mistakes.—As far as" the information " tends to shew, that this illustrious prelate repaired, and in a certain sense rebuilt, the main body of the cathedral, from the tower to the west end, in that new-invented species of architecture called the Gothic, the aforesaid biographer is supported by incontestible records; but when he asserts, that to effect this he took down the whole of the former fabric‡, he is clearly in an error. For, let any one compare the buttresses, pinnacles, and windows, which we have ascribed above to Edington, with the others in the same range, that are the undoubted work of Wykeham; and then say, whether it is possible that they can be all the work of the same architect. The four buttresses of Edington, three on one side and one on the other, have a

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same was introduced for the purpose of bringing it into contempt, by real Goths and Vandals, the destroyers of the venerable and curious monuments of preceding ages, in the 16th century. Many learned persons now include all the different periods of the pointed architecture, under the general name of the *Norman* style.

" * Lowth's Life of W. W. p. 209.

" † Eodem anno 1366, die 11 Sept. testamento condito, præcepit ut de bonis suis expenderetur ad perfectionem navis ecclesiæ cathedralis Wintonensis a se inchoatæ." Contin. Hist. Wint. ex Registro Langham. Ang. Sac. vol. i. p. 317.

" ‡ Life of W. W. p. 209."

greater

greater number of breaks than thoſe of Wykeham; his two pinnacles, one on each ſide, are thicker and heavier than thoſe of his ſucceſſor; finally, his three windows, two on the north ſide, and one on the ſouth, do not range with the reſt of the under windows; they are not of the ſame form with them, being lower and wider, and they do not correſpond with them in the number of their compartments, thoſe of Edington having four in a row, whilſt thoſe of Wykeham have only three. But not to multiply words in a matter ſo evident, though hitherto overlooked, we may clearly trace in the different colours of the ſtone, and in a new ſet-off, a little above the two above-mentioned windows, on the north ſide, where the work of Edington ended, and where the work of Wykeham began. Nor is it even true, that he took down the whole of Walkelin's work, or at moſt only left 16 feet of the lower order of pillars belonging to it ſtanding*. For the original Norman pillars may be traced, not only at the ſteps leading up to the choir, where there was a ſufficient reaſon for not caſing them, but aloft, amidſt the very timbers of the roof, on both ſides the nave, throughout the greater part of its extent, correſponding in every reſpect with thoſe which are ſtill ſeen reaching up to the timbers in the tranſepts. In like manner, the pointed arches between the columns on the firſt ſtory, upon a cloſe inſpection, from the inſide of the work, above the ſide iſles [ailes] will be found not to have been originally built in that manner, but to have been formed by filling up and adapting to that ſhape the old ſemicircular arches of Walkelin's ſecond ſtory, the form of which may alſo be ſeen in the croſs iſles. If this diſcovery diminiſhes in ſome ſmall degree the credit of Wykeham's munificence, in regard to his cathedral, it increaſes that of his prudence, œconomy, and ſkill. For in the ſyſtem here advanced, namely, that this celebrated architect preſerved as much of the Norman building, particularly of its nave, as he found he could faſhion into a Gothic form†, which will be found to have been the caſe in moſt of our Gothic cathedrals that have been built by the Normans, a ſufficient apology is offered for the undue maſſiveneſs of the columns, which ariſes from the neceſſity of caſing the ancient round pillars with Gothic cluſters; whereas it would evidently be a pitiful œconomy, to ſacrifice the beauty and gracefulneſs of ſuch a magnificent fabric, merely for the ſake of retaining 16 feet in 24 of the ancient pillars, as this learned author, with his numerous followers, ſuppoſes‡." P. 15.

In

" * Life of W. W. p. 211.

" † It appears alſo, upon examining the timbers of the roof, that the weſt end of them has at ſome period, moſt probably within the three laſt centuries, been on fire, and in part conſumed; whether this accident happened by lightening, or culinary fire, does not appear.

" ‡ In the inſtrument executed by Thomas, prior of St. Swithun's, to Wykeham, concerning his chantry; ſpeaking of the latter's works in the cathedral, he ſays, " nam et noſtram eccleſiam Wynton. ipſius

In this extract, we muſt be juſt enough to confeſs, Mr. Milner riſes not only above himſelf, but even above a LOWTH.

" The weſt end of the cathedral," adds the author, as he finiſhes his account of the ſeveral conſtructions, " was now compleat in its kind; but the eaſtern part of it, from the tower to the low iſles [ailes] of De Lucy, was far from being conformable to the reſt, conſiſting of the Norman wor of Walkelin, repaired and decorated at ſubſequent periods, in the ſame manner as we ſee different windows in the tranſepts have been; when that great and good prelate Fox, at the beginning of the 16th century, undertook to rebuild it; which he accordingly performed, with all the finiſhed elegance that Gothic architecture had by this time acquired*. Indeed it is impoſſible to ſurvey the works of this prelate, either on the outſide of the church or within it, without being ſtruck with their beauty and magnificence; in which we find the moſt exquiſite art employed, to execute the moſt noble and elegant deſigns. We cannot fail, in particular, to admire the vaſt but well-proportioned and ornamented arched windows, which ſurround this part, and give light to the ſanctuary; the bold and airy flying buttreſſes, that, ſtretching over the ſide iſles [ailes] ſupport the upper walls; the rich open battlement which ſurmounts theſe walls, and the elegant ſweep that contracts them to the ſize of the great eaſtern window; the two gorgeous canopies, which crown the extreme turrets, and the profuſion of elegant carved work, that covers the whole eaſt front, tapering up to a point, where we view the breathing ſtatue of the pious founder, reſting upon his choſen emblem the pelican. In a word, neglected and mutilated as this work has been during the courſe of near three centuries, it ſtill warrants us to aſſert, that, if the whole cathedral had been finiſhed in the ſtyle of this portion of it, this

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gravibus ſumptibus et expenſis decentiſſimé et honeſtiſſimé a fundamentis *reparavit* ac etiam *renovavit.*" Lowth, Append. n. xvi. Chaundler, on the ſame ſubject, ſays, " corpus dictæ eccleſiæ cum duabus alis et omnibus feneſtris vitreis, a magnâ occidentali feneſtrâ capitali uſque campanile, a fundo uſque ad ſummum, de novo *reparavit*, et voltas in eiſdem opere curioſo conſtituit." Ang. Sac. vol. ii. p. 356. The words above in italics ſeem to inſinuate, that Wykeham's work was not in every reſpect a new erection." We think this " ſeeming inſinuation" not to be juſt. The very words united with " reparavit," in both the paſſages, concur to heighten the ſenſe of the word, and to change what is called " a reparation" into " a new erection." In the firſt paſſage, the words are " *a fundamentis* reparavit ac etiam *renovavit*;" and in the ſecond " *a fundo uſque ad ſummum de novo* reparavit." *Rev.*

" * Though Godwin and Harpsfield only make mention of Fox's decorations within the church, yet, that he was the author of the outſide work here aſcribed to him, is abundantly proved by his image and devices in various parts of it."

iſland,

iſland, and perhaps all Europe, could not have exhibited a Gothic ſtructure equal to it." P. 19.

In this extract Mr. Milner riſes, not merely above Lowth, but above moſt writers, in accuracy of perception, in nicety of diſcrimination, and multiplicity of obſervations as juſt as they are various, concerning the forms and faſhions of the Gothic ſtyle.

"From the whole of what has been ſaid," he therefore remarks, "as well as from an actual ſurvey of the cathedral, it will be concluded, that its great defect is a want of uniformity, the unavoidable conſequence of its having been from the Conqueſt down to the Reformation, that is to ſay, above four centuries, in building. This diſadvantage, however, is in ſome degree compenſated for to the ingenious ſpectator, by the opportunity that it affords him of ſtudying the various ſtyles of architecture which ſucceeded each other during that period. Without going further, he will diſcover in this ſingle pile the riſe, progreſs, and perfection of the pointed or Gothic architecture; there not being a ſingle ſtage of that remarkable and intereſting ſpecies of building, and hardly an ornament made uſe of in it, which may not be traced in ſome part or other of Wincheſter cathedral." P. 20.

But as we muſt, in juſtice to Mr. Milner, add, to him was reſerved the honour of tracing them out, and of *embodying* them (if we may ſo ſpeak) into one regular hiſtory of the architecture from the Conqueſt to the Reformation.

We ſhould here finiſh our long reviſal of this work, yet are compelled by the ſame principles of juſtice which have actuated us through the whole of it, to produce ſome other ſpecimens of Mr. Milner's manner of writing and thinking, but in a different way. Of theſe indeed we had marked many in our peruſal of the volume, yet can inſert only three or four.

"Having now entered the awful pile by that doorway," he ſays, concerning the great porch, "through which ſo many illuſtrious perſonages have heretofore paſſed in ſolemn proceſſion; as the impatient eye ſhoots through the long-drawn nave to the eaſtern window, glowing with the richeſt colours of enamelling; as it ſoars up to the lofty vault, fretted with infinite tracery; and as it wanders below amidſt the various ſolemn objects, which the firſt commands; the moſt inſenſible ſpectator muſt feel his mind arreſted with a certain awe, and muſt now experience, if he has never felt them before, the mingled ſenſations of the ſublime and beautiful. It will require ſome minutes for the moſt refined architectural critic, entering into the cathedral for the firſt time, to be able to recollect himſelf, in order to attend either to its particular beauties or its defects. When the firſt pleaſing emotions have in ſome degree ſubſided, the imperfections may perhaps next draw his attention. He will wiſh thoſe lofty pillars, vaſt as the weight is which they ſupport, and diverſified as they are with cluſtered columns,

tori, and other ornaments, were leſs maſſive and ample in their circumference; but when he is informed of the cauſe to which this defect is owing*, he will rather applaud than blame the contrivance of the architect, who has been able to turn ponderous Saxon pillars and arches into ſuch as are purely Gothic. In the next place, the curious ſpectator, eager to catch a view of the principal and moſt ſacred part of the venerable edifice, finds his view towards the choir and altar intercepted by mean and incongruous objects, a Grecian ſcreen of the compoſite order, of a different hue from the reſt of the ſtone-work, and ſhut up with a modern pannelled door and fan-light, fitter for a tavern than a cathedral. In theſe and ſuch like faults, which are the effect not of neceſſity but of choice, we diſcover the bad taſte of modern ages. Formerly the appearance of the ſanctuary and the altar from the weſt end of the nave, was rendered more ſtriking by being ſeen through the glade of Gothic pillars and arches, which ſupported the ancient pulpitum, that encloſed and overlooked the choir to the weſt." P. 23.

"The choir doors now opening," as the author proceeds afterwards in his lively and intereſting progreſs along the church, "every mind muſt feel how awful, how ſequeſtered, how fit for prayer and contemplation, this more ſacred part of the venerable edifice is. How infinitely more ſolemn and majeſtic is the general view of this choir and ſanctuary, than that which the neighbouring cathedral of Saliſbury preſents, after all the thouſands that have lately been lately laviſhed on it! The cauſe of this is, that the preſent church has been leſs altered in this particular, from its original plan and diſpoſition, than moſt others in the kingdom have been; whereas the proportions and the eſſential diſtribution of parts, in the above-mentioned cathedral, and in certain others, ſo admirably calculated and adjuſted by the original architects, have been utterly deſtroyed by the preſumption of modern builders, who have attempted to improve what they did not even underſtand†." P. 34.

"Advancing towards the ſanctuary or chancel," the author tells us in his approach towards the altar, "the firſt object that is uſually pointed out to us, is the celebrated altar-piece by Weſt, repreſenting our Lord raiſing Lazarus from the dead. Heretofore pious pictures of every kind, as well as ſtatues, were removed out of churches and deſtroyed, as tending to ſuperſtition and idolatry; but now the uſe and advantage of them, for informing and exciting the minds of the people, as well as for the decoration of the churches themſelves, is admitted; by which means, a great ſource of ſupport and encouragement is opened to our hiſtorical painters. Notwithſtanding this it has happened, for cauſes which it is not neceſſary here to explain, that our national artiſts have not ſucceeded on ſcriptural ſubjects, as on moſt others. The picture before us is conſidered as a maſterpiece of modern painting. But when has modern painting been found

"* See p. 18."

† A long note here follows in the original, too long for our inſertion, and too controverſial for our adoption, reprobating the alterations made at Saliſbury cathedral.

equal

equal to a religious ſubject? When has a Reynolds or a Weſt been able to animate their ſaints, and ſtill leſs the Lord of Saints, with that ſupernatural caſt of features, with that ray of Promethean light, which a Raphael and a Rubens have borrowed from Heaven itſelf, wherewith to inſpire them? The Apoſtles here are mere ordinary men, or at moſt thoughtful philoſophers, or elegant courtiers, ſtudious of their attitudes; the devout ſiſters, in the preſence of their beloved maſter, are remarkable for nothing but their beauty and their ſorrow. Chriſt himſelf, who in the work of Rubens on this ſubject treads the air, and with uplifted hands and glowing features animates us, as well as Lazarus, with new life, appears more like a phyſician preſcribing a medicine for the recovery of his patient, than the great Meſſiah who is working an aſtoniſhing miracle for the converſion of a nation. If any one will maintain, that this tranquil character is more ſuitable to our Lord on this occaſion, than one of greater feeling and animation, we beg leave to oppoſe to him the inſpired hiſtory of the event; *Jeſus groaned in ſpirit and was troubled—he wept, and he cried with a loud voice, Lazarus, come forth.* Whatever may be ſaid in commendation of the inferior characters, as of the Phariſees, the multitude, and of Lazarus himſelf, we willingly ſubſcribe to." P. 38.

Theſe are the remarks very evidently of a man of devout feelings, of taſte, and of genius. We ſpeak of them only in general, as we know not how far they apply to Mr. Weſt's picture. But we have long obſerved that painters, Flemiſh and Engliſh, have given us portraits, of our Bleſſed Redeemer particularly, too undignified, in our conception, too little appropriate to the character of our Reedeemer, too little majeſtic for the Majeſty of Heaven enſhrined in Humanity. We fear, however, that, compared with Raphael and Rubens, our national artiſts have not yet ſucceeded better in other ſubjects, than in thoſe that are ſcriptural; and certainly (notwithſtanding the unexplained cauſes of Mr. M.) there is no adequate reaſon why a modern Engliſh painter ſhould not feel that proper enthuſiaſm, which gave a truth to the conceptions, a richneſs to the fancy, and a luxuriance to the genius, of Raphael and Rubens; or to Carlo Dolci, in the almoſt inſpired picture at Burghley.

" The only remaining object that claims our attention, previouſly to our quitting the cathedral, is the tribune, which cloſes the upper part of it at the weſtern extremity; being of the ſame workmanſhip with the reſt of Wykeham's fabric, and of courſe part of his original plan. This is at preſent made uſe of as an eccleſiaſtical court, but ſeems to have been erected in order to contain the extraordinary minſtrels who performed on grand occaſions, when ſome prelate, legate, or king was received at the cathedral in ſolemn ſtate, by a proceſſion of the whole convent. At ſuch times the croſs-bearers, acolyths, and thuriſers, led the way, and the biſhop, prior, and other dignified clergy, in their proper inſignia and the richeſt veſtments, cloſed the ranks. In the mean time, the

the church was hung from one end to the other with gorgeous tapeſtry, repreſenting religious ſubjects, the large hooks for ſupporting which ſtill remain fixed to the inſide of the great columns; the altars dazzled the beholders with a profuſion of gold, ſilver, and precious ſtones; the luſtre of which was heightened by the blaze of a thouſand wax-lights; whilſt the well-tuned voices of a numerous choir, in choſen pſalms and anthems, gave life and meaning to the various minſtrelſy that was performed in this tribune. All this, we readily grant, is not devotion. But will any one deny, that ſuch exterior means are a help to excite our languid piety; or that they are leſs beneficial in the preſent diſpenſation, than when they were appointed by the Deity himſelf, in the firſt revelation of his will to mankind*? Will any one pretend that it was the ſpirit of piety, which cauſed Henry VIII, and the governors of Edward VI, to ſtrip the church of her exterior magnificence? Our preſent cathedrals are but the remnant, both in their appearance and in their ſervice, of what they were ſeveral ages backward; ſtill, however, the moſt elevated and glowing geniuſes of modern times, ſuch as a Milton and a Gray, have confeſſed their power," and (as the argument required Mr. Milner to have ſaid) eſpecially the former, in deſpite of all his Preſbyterian prejudices, " in producing the moſt ſublime and affecting ſentiments, as the former teſtifies in the following ſtrain:

" O, let my due feet never fail
To walk the ſtudious cloiſters pale,
And love the high embowed roof
With antique pillars maſſy-proof,
And ſtoried windows, richly dight,
Caſting a dim religious light.
There let the pealing organ blow
To the full-voiced choir below,
In ſervice high and anthems clear,
As may with ſweetneſs, thro' mine ear,
Diſſolve me into extacies,
And bring all heaven before mine eyes."

Il Penſeroſo, p. 83.

On the whole, then, we muſt confeſs theſe two volumes to contain much of original information. The ſtyle riſes, and the knowledge grows, as the author proceeds. The ſtyle is poor, and crippled, and lame, in the firſt volume, but becomes vigorous, lively, and ſometimes luminous, in the ſecond. The knowledge too is accurate, manly, and dignified, in the ſecond; and, with all our exceptions to it, and others that we might perhaps have made, we conſider it as a very valuable addition to the ſtock of hiſtorical knowledge among us. The engravings, twelve in number, are ſo ably executed, as to reflect a credit upon this or any work to which they ſhould be annexed.

" * See Exodus, Leviticus, Deuteronomy, Kings, &c."

ART.

ART. XIII. *Report from the Clergy of a Diſtrict in the Dioceſe of Lincoln, convened for the Purpoſe of conſidering the State of Religion in the ſeveral Pariſhes in the ſaid Diſtrict, as well as the beſt Mode of promoting the Belief and Practice of it; and of guarding, as much as poſſible, againſt the Dangers ariſing to the Church and Government of this Kingdom, from the alarming Increaſe of Profaneneſs and Irreligion on the one Hand, and from the falſe Doctrines and evil Deſigns of fanatic and ſeditious Teachers on the other.* 8vo. 23 pp. 1s. Rivingtons, and Hatchard. 1800.

THE title of this Report is promiſing; but we muſt confeſs our wiſh that ſome ſignatures had given it ſanction; at leaſt thoſe of the committee, or the chairman of the committee, by whom the Report was drawn up. A buſineſs of ſuch magnitude ſhould have originated, if not with the dioceſan, at leaſt at one of the archdeacon's viſitations; this would have ſtamped a value upon it, which it certainly does not at preſent, whatever may be its intrinſic merit, appear to carry with it.

In ſtating theſe obſervations on the mode, we are by no means diſpoſed to condemn, in general, the matter of this Report, or the zeal which leads the reporters to wiſh for reformation in the ſeveral points they recommend. At ſuch a time as this, when our religion and our church are aſſailed by the attacks of infidelity on the one hand, and endangered by ſchiſms and diviſions on the other, it is certainly the duty of the clergy to be more than ordinarily watchful; and we hope that the rulers and guardians of the church will avail themſelves of the *facts* here brought to their notice, however they may differ with reſpect to the remedies, or ſome of the remedies, which the reporters would wiſh to be applied. For ourſelves, we cannot, as friends to the church eſtabliſhment, agree with them in all their obſervations, or approve of all the remedies which they recommend.

The Report conſiſts, firſt of *Facts*, next the *Cauſes*, and then the *Remedies* to be applied.

The *facts* are, the reſult of the returns from 79 pariſhes, the number of inhabitants in which is eſtimated at . . 15,042

Of whom the adults above 14 years of age, are .	11,282
Average number in the ordinary congregations .	4,933
Average number of communicants at each ſacrament	1,808

In tracing the *cauſes* of irreligion, and particularly of that part of it which manifeſts itſelf by the deſertion of the church ſervice, their attention was directed to diſcover the effect pro-

duced by the ſeparate meetings of perſons, who either diſſent from our national church, or, though profeſſing themſelves members of it, have ſet up ſeparate places of worſhip.

" In the purſuit of this enquiry," ſay they, " it has appeared that the number of *real* Diſſenters is ſmall, and by no means increaſing. The meeting-houſes returned, as being in the uſe of Diſſenters, are only ſeven of Baptiſts or Independents, and one of Quakers. Thoſe of perſons called Methodiſts, and not generally profeſſing diſſent from the Church of England, are thirty-eight; only twenty-two of which are appropriated to religious purpoſes; the reſt are barns, out houſes, and dwelling-houſes, or parts thereof, and many of them not regiſtered."

The perſons generally known by the name of Methodiſts, are conſidered under three claſſes:

" 1. Perſons who profeſs to be members of the Church of England, and regularly attend divine ſervice at Church, and partake of the holy Sacrament; but have places ſet apart for additional exerciſes of devotion, at ſuch hours as do not interfere with the Church ſervice.

" 2. Such as rarely, if ever, attend the Church ſervice, and are regardleſs of the hour at which it is celebrated in the appointment of their ſeparate time of meeting, and have alſo of late taken upon themſelves to adminiſter and receive the Holy Sacrament at ſuch meetings.

" 3. Thoſe who attend and encourage a wandering tribe of fanatical teachers, moſtly taken from the loweſt and moſt illiterate claſſes of ſociety; among whom are to be found raving enthuſiaſts, pretending to divine impulſes of various and extraordinary kinds, practiſing exorciſms, and many other ſorts of impoſtures and deluſions, and obtaining thereby an unlimited ſway over the minds of the ignorant multitude."

Of the firſt claſs of thoſe perſons who go under the general appellation of Methodiſts, the reporters ſay, they have no complaint to make, nor do they "*in any reſpect conſider them as enemies to the eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment.*" In this we cannot concur with them, much leſs can we lament, " that, as the law now ſtands, perſons ſo well-meaning and reſpectable ſhould either be, or conceive themſelves to be, reduced to the *neceſſity* of partaking in the prevarication common to all ſeparatiſts, who do not really diſſent from us." Whatever credit we may be diſpoſed to give them for good intentions, we can never conſider them as friends to the eſtabliſhment; nor can we join with theſe reporters in that unqualified approbation of the conduct of ſuch ſeparatiſts, in thus making what appears to us to be on their part a needleſs ſchiſm. It is not, in our opinion, a good proof of their attachment to the eſtabliſhment, that they wiſh to have any other places for the exerciſe of worſhip, or hearing the word of God, than thoſe churches which the eſtabliſhment has provided for its members, in the ſeveral ſections or pariſhes into which the kingdom is divided. A clergy well educated, and, after due

preparation

preparation and examination, conſecrated to the prieſthood, and thus diſperſed and ſettled among the people in every part of the kingdom, under the eye and juriſdiction of the rulers and guardians of the church, muſt ſurely, in the opinion of every one not infected with ſectarian principles, be quite ſufficient for all the purpoſes of public devotion and edification, without the need of ſupplementary inſtruction from unauthorized lay-teachers, who may think themſelves competent to undertake, and *called* to execute, the office of *Goſpel Preachers*.

Far are we from conſidering men of this deſcription, as "in no reſpect enemies to the eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment." The ſetting up of other places, and following other teachers than thoſe provided by the eſtabliſhment, is in itſelf an act of hoſtility to that eſtabliſhment, and in its tendency highly injurious to its ſecurity and peace. But the reaſon, which they do not heſitate to aſſign for their conduct, puts it out of all queſtion. It is, that they may hear doctrines more evangelical, and preachers more ſuited to their taſte, than the doctrines and preachers of their own pariſh-church; and the prevarication is here; not that they are obliged to declare themſelves Diſſenters, in order to procure the liberty of ſetting up other places of worſhip, but that they remain in fellowſhip with the eſtabliſhed church, when their ſentiments and inclinations go another way. It is not, as might be ſuppoſed from this Report, that they do it for the ſake of adding to the opportunities of worſhip and inſtruction which the church affords them; but that they may have *other* opportunities, and *other* preachers, more congenial with their real ſentiments. It would be no indulgence to ſuch perſons, to have the liberty and the opportunity of going to hear the ſame ſervice, and the ſame preacher, in another place. No: the ſervice may indeed be, with a little garbling, nearly the ſame; but it muſt be read by a *Goſpel Miniſter*; and the diſcourſe muſt not be the dull morality or piety of their pariſh-prieſt, but the evangelical, awakening, ſoul-ſaving rant of ſome enlightened man of their own perſuaſion.

In common with all other Methodiſts, this is the cauſe, whether concealed or avowed, of their ſetting up or attending other places of worſhip; and though they ſtill call themſelves members of the Eſtabliſhment, and are ſtill in the habit of attending its ordinances, yet, by their libellous aſperſions on the clergy, as not preaching the genuine Goſpel of Chriſt, they do little leſs miſchief to the Church of England, than thoſe who wholly abſent themſelves from its communion, and who are louder in their reflections upon thoſe to whom the conſtitution has committed the diſpenſation of its ſervices. In our opinion, therefore, to them belongs equally with thoſe of the *ſecond claſs*, under

under which the Methodiſts are here diſtinguiſhed and deſcribed, moſt, if not all the following characters: 1ſt, that it is

" A needleſs, and therefore inexcuſable ſeparation from the public worſhip of the church to which they profeſs to belong.

2. " A ſubſtitution of uncommiſſioned, and for the moſt part ignorant teachers, to that regular miniſtry which Chriſt and his Apoſtles eſtabliſhed in the church.

3. " The ſetting up a rivalſhip of, and oppoſition to, the miniſters of the church; which makes it the intereſt of their teachers to foment diviſions between the clergy and their pariſhioners; to ſpeak of the former both in public and private with reproach and contempt; and, if not to invent, at leaſt haſtily to take up and propagate ſcandalous reports concerning their doctrine and conduct.

4. " Among a great number of them, an indiſcreet and unqualified propagation of Antinomian and Predeſtinarian doctrines, often in the mouths of ignorant perſons, accompanied by a full and explicit avowal of thoſe fatal conſequences, in regard to morality, which the more learned and guarded defenders of thoſe tenets have conſtantly denied to flow from them, and againſt which they have always been anxious to caution their followers.

5. " The pretext which is given by ſuch diviſions and indiſcretions to profane and irreligious perſons, to traduce our holy religion, and, under the favour of ſo many places of worſhip, to abſent themſelves from all.

6. " The opportunity which they afford to itinerant teachers, totally unknown to them, to abuſe the protection of their meeting for purpoſes highly injurious both to the Church and State; and which have often, when it was too late, excited the ſhame, or roufed the indignation, of the moſt valuable members of their own ſociety."

Such are the obſervations contained in the Report upon the *ſecond claſs* of Methodiſts; but how the reporters ſhould have overlooked theſe conſequences in the *firſt claſs*, or been able to diſtinguiſh ſo nicely between them, when to a common eye the ſhades of difference appear ſo faint and undiſtinguiſhable, we are at a loſs to account. In fact, the *firſt* claſs is only the firſt *ſtage* of ſeparation, and naturally leads on to the *ſecond*, and too commonly to the *third*. When once they are tinctured with Methodiſm, they ſoon feel themſelves diſſatisfied with the ſervices of the Church of England, and wiſh to have teachers of their own. They may remain in communion with us for a time, but their hearts are not with us. They may ſacrifice their inclinations for awhile, and be content to hear the Sermon, and join in the Liturgy of the pariſh-church; but it muſt be on this condition, that they may be permitted to attend the more evangelical doctrine of a more edifying preacher elſewhere; to whom, and not to their parochial miniſter, they look for the ſaving knowledge of the Goſpel. But it is ſeldom

dom long that they ſtop here. They ſoon feel themſelves called upon to forſake the blind guides of their church, and to become the conſtant attendants of their own favoured teacher; they at leaſt contribute every thing in their power to the countenance and ſupport of theſe, by ſubſcribing to their buildings, to the ſupport of their teachers, to the eſtabliſhment of ſchools, and in every way in which they can ſhow their partiality and predilection for Methodiſm. The framers of this Report confeſs they have found, "that the moſt extravagant of the impoſtors in the *third* claſs have been *received, countenanced, and encouraged by ſome teachers and other perſons of the Methodiſt perſuaſion, of whom they did till then entertain a very favourable opinion.*" It is therefore with the more ſurpriſe, that we notice the lenity with which they ſpeak of ſuch perſons; that of them "they have no complaint to make; nor do they in any reſpect conſider them as enemies to the eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment." In what reſpects they may have found them "uſeful and zealous auxiliaries," we are not able to conjecture; but from a full conviction of the wiſdom and efficacy of our church eſtabliſhment, we will venture to ſay, *non tali auxilio, nec defenſoribus iſtis—eget.*

The beſt ſervice which theſe auxiliary friends can do to our church, and to the cauſe of Chriſtianity, is to uſe their influence with their neighbours, to induce them to frequent their own pariſh church, and follow the inſtructions of their appointed teachers; and inſtead of ſetting them an example of diſaffection, by frequenting any other place of worſhip, ſhow both by their own attendance on the eſtabliſhed ordinances of religion, and the manner in which they ſpeak of the clergy, that they hold both one and the other in that eſtimation which every real friend of our church muſt do. It is not by ſetting up, bequeathing, or encouraging ſeparate places of worſhip, that they ſhow their friendſhip to the church as by law eſtabliſhed; nor is it by endeavouring to render the clergy of that church leſs eſtimable in the opinion of their hearers, that they take the moſt effectual way to promote the ſucceſs of their miniſtrations. It is not by ſuch efforts to weaken the conſtitution, that we eſtimate its friends in the *ſtate*; nor do we feel ourſelves more diſpoſed to allow the claims of attachment to thoſe, who thus ſhake the foundations of the *church*.

The deſcription given by theſe reporters, of the *third* claſs, and the obſervations which they make thereon, we have nothing to object. Too juſt and alarming are the facts and conſequences they deſcribe.

With reſpect to the *Remedies*, while we approve of ſome of their propoſals, we cannot but enter our caveat againſt others; and

and among theſe we cannot ever, as friends to the preſent eſtabliſhment of our church, wiſh to ſee an extenſion of the Toleration Act, ſo as to admit of that deſcription of Methodiſts, of whom we have already given our opinion, "holding meetings for the purpoſe of devotion, in addition to the church ſervice;" not even under all the reſtrictions which they ſuggeſt; not even ſubject to the viſitations of the parochial clergy; not even under the ſuperintendance and controul of the pariſh miniſter, if he ſhould be authorized to preſide. We think, indeed, that under this latter reſtriction, they would be little diſpoſed to accept the boon; unleſs the pariſh miniſter ſhould happen to be one of the *illuminati*. He might then preſide in, and preach to a crouded aſſembly; he might do what ſome *enlightened* clergy do not at preſent ſcruple to do, meet the tender conſciences of thoſe whoſe principles will not allow them to enter our churches, and form a link to unite diſſenſion with orthodoxy, ſeparatiſts and churchmen in the bond of church communion.

To the perſonal amendment of the clergy, ſo far as they may need a more conſcientious attention to their own individual conduct (which we by no means think they do to the extent which this glance at eccleſiaſtical character might lead us to imagine); to their greater diligence in the diſcharge of their parochial duties (in which caſe they are, we believe, not ſo deficient as this lowly eſtimate of their own and their brethrens labours in the miniſtry may lead the public to ſuppoſe); to the reſtoration of family worſhip, too much neglected in the preſent day; to the employment of all legal means for enforcing the obſervation of the ſabbath; to the exertion of the magiſtrates and officers, both civil and eccleſiaſtical, in the ſuppreſſion of vice, the ſhutting up of alehouſes during divine ſervice, the correction of abuſes of every kind; to the obtaining of "ſuch explanations and amendments of the Toleration Act, as, without infringing in any degree upon any of the privileges, immunities, and exemptions, which the Diſſenters from the Church of England now enjoy, *ſhall ſecure the Church from fraudulent intruſion or encroachment;*" to ſuch effects of, and efforts towards reformation, as theſe, we cannot object. Nor can we withhold our cordial approbation of the following very juſt and ſeaſonable complaint, in which the clergy in every part of the kingdom have too much reaſon to join.

"Conſidering that the efficacy of our beſt endeavours, and the whole utility of the paſtoral office, very materially depend on the reciprocal affection which ought to ſubſiſt between the miniſter and the people, with whoſe inſtruction and ſpiritual direction he is charged, and on the eſtimation in which they hold him; we have juſt cauſe to complain,

complain, that perſons who pretend to a more than common zeal and concern for religion, ſhould imagine that they do God ſervice, by the moſt indiſcriminate abuſe of the whole body of the Clergy, by uncharitable miſconſtruction of actions perfectly innocent, by aggravating little faults incident to the infirmity of human nature in all orders and conditions of men, or by publiſhing with triumphant exultation, and circulating with indefatigable activity, thoſe inſtances of groſſer miſconduct, of which we truſt the proportion is much leſs among thoſe of this profeſſion than among the like number of men in any other claſs of ſociety, and by maliciouſly aſcribing ſuch faults and miſconduct to the whole body; but at all events by repreſenting them as little better than apoſtates from the faith of Chriſt, as ignorant of the Goſpel, and unfit to teach it, though the greateſt part of theſe unmerciful revilers never vouchſafe them a hearing; and it is to us matter of great anxiety and grief, as well as of indignation founded on the pureſt zeal for the ſucceſs of our Miniſtry, to obſerve that this unjuſt outcry, probably raiſed at firſt by perſons not ſo ill-intentioned as they are miſinformed, is afterwards taken up and propagated beyond all calculation, by ſome of the rudeſt and moſt illiterate of their adherents, of whoſe deſigns Charity itſelf could not think ſo favourably. Such as theſe, under pretence of knowledge, of which they have not the firſt rudiments, often enter pariſhes where till then the greateſt harmony prevailed, and, on their own ſpeculations, without the concurrence of any reſpectable houſholder or other pariſhioner, regiſter ſome cottage, out-houſe, or chamber, pretended to be for the uſe of Proteſtant Diſſenters. This pretence they carefully conceal from the inhabitants of the village, none of whom would probably be allured under ſuch a denomination. Having proceeded thus far, and brought a ſmall number of followers from other pariſhes, curioſity, and the novelty of ſeeing ſuch men transformed into preachers, entice thoſe who have the moſt itching ears, to whom from the general perverſity of human nature, ſometimes aided by the remembrance of ſome former diſpute on matters of property, the abuſe of the Miniſtry ſoon becomes agreeable. Thus breaches are made, which can ſeldom be healed, and prejudices are implanted, which no human ſkill can eradicate, becauſe theſe men have the preſumption to impoſe their ſenſeleſs rant upon the unſuſpecting multitude, as proceeding from the peculiar and miraculous operation of God's Holy Spirit, at once ſetting aſide the neceſſity of all the ordinary means of acquiring knowledge, and without any credentials arrogating to themſelves the ſame credibility, which the apoſtles and firſt founders of Chriſtianity judged it neceſſary to eſtabliſh on the gift of tongues, and on ſuch other miraculous atteſtations, as the wiſdom and juſtice of the Almighty never failed to exhibit, in ſupport of thoſe whom he ſaw it fit to exempt from the ordinary modes of qualifying themſelves for the inſtruction of others." P. 14.

Though we have freely ſtated ſome objections to this Report, reſpecting the matter as well the form of it, yet we willingly atteſt, that it is unqueſtionably framed with a pure and laudable zeal for the cauſe of religion, and for the honour

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of the church of England and its miniſters. We are enabled to give this atteſtation, not only by the intrinſic evidence of the Report itſelf, but alſo by the aſſurances of ſome, to whom the reporters are well known as men very highly reſpectable, on the ſcore of learning, of uſeful ſervices to the public, and of moſt exemplary character.

ART. XIV. *A Charge, delivered to the Grand Jury, at the Aſſizes holden at Ely, on Wedneſday, the 27th Day of March, 1799. By Henry Gwillim, Eſq. Chief Juſtice of the Iſle of Ely. Publiſhed at the Requeſt of the Magiſtrates and Grand Jury.* 4to. 1s. 6d. Butterworth. 1799.

THE propriety of ſuffering ſeparate juriſdictions to continue for the adminiſtration of the laws of this country, is a queſtion that has occaſionally been agitated both in Parliament and from the preſs; but however people may differ in opinion upon this ſubject, it muſt give ſingular pleaſure to all true friends of their country, to ſee men of ſtrict integrity, well-regulated zeal, and ſound profeſſional knowledge, at the head of ſuch departments, while they are continued.

That the Chief Juſtice of the Iſle of Ely has theſe qualifications in a high degree, is manifeſted by the article now before us, as it has been by a former publication of the ſame author*. Strongly impreſſed himſelf with the importance of exiſting circumſtances, and anxious for the good order of the diſtrict over which he preſides as Chief Magiſtrate, he paſſes over the offences exhibited in the Calendar, as being attended with no difficulties, and calls the attention of the Grand Jurors to their more extenſive duty, to the more general claims which their country has upon perſons of their deſcription, as well in their private individual character, as in their public collective capacity.

To impreſs them alſo with a due ſenſe of their ſituation, he repreſents to them, in a ſhort but clear and forcible manner, the leading circumſtances of the preſent awful criſis.

"The conteſt in which we are now engaged is no common conteſt; it is not a queſtion of territory, of aggrandiſement, or of ſucceſſion,

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* "Gwillim's New Abridgment of the Law." See Brit. Crit. vol. xii. pp. 265, 341.

which

which the ſword is to decide: but the queſtion now at iſſue is, whether we are to retain our old habits, our old uſages, our old laws, our old government, our old liberties; or whether we are to give up all theſe, and to exchange them for notions, the effect of which we have never tried; for ſpeculations, we have not had time to examine; for theories, which have never been reduced into practice."

Having ſufficiently gained their attention by this ſtatement, he proceeds in a regular manner to ſhow, from the nature of government in general, and the peculiar character of the Britiſh conſtitution, that we ſhould have every thing to loſe, and nothing to gain, by raſhly adopting thoſe untried ſpeculations of theoretical politicians.

"The fabric of government is a work of time; it muſt be built upon, and moulded into, the temper, the diſpoſitions, the habits, the circumſtances of the people, for whoſe uſe it is intended. That form of government muſt be the beſt, which is the beſt adapted to the genius of the people to whom it is applied; and will moſt eaſily accommodate itſelf to thoſe alterations and improvements, which the varying circumſtances of thoſe people, and the exigencies of their ſituation, may from time to time require."

Having laid down theſe two principles, he examines the reſpective merits of the rival candidates for the public favour, namely, a pure republic, and the form of government which we now enjoy.

As virtue, or a diſintereſted regard for the public good, is ſaid to be the principle of a republic, he aſks, whether this principle exiſts among us;

"whether a nation in that ſtate of ſociety we are now arrived at; whether a people ſo fertile of inventions, with ſo many artificial wants, with ſuch notions of excluſive rights and excluſive enjoyments, with the ſelfiſhneſs conſequent to wealth and commerce, with the deſire of pre-eminence and diſtinction natural to man, and confirmed in us by long habit; whether a people in ſuch a ſtate be capable of a ſpecies of government which profeſſeth to move only upon equality, diſintereſtedneſs, forbearance, and ſelf-denial; whether they could *bear it?*"

Upon this ſubject, great attention is due to the teſtimony of Sir Bulſtrode Whitelocke. He,

"who was a regularly educated and profeſſed lawyer, who held the great ſeal in the time of the commonwealth, and who had taken a conſiderable part in all the miſerable viciſſitudes of the times, is ſtated to have ſaid at a meeting of Cromwell and his officers, about the ſettlement of the nation*, "that the laws of England are ſo interwoven

"* See Dr. Morton, the editor's Preface to the Parliamentary Writ, p. 33."

with

with the power and practice of monarchy, that to ſettle a government without ſomething of monarchy in it, would make ſo great an alteration in the proceedings and practice of our law, that they had ſcarce time to rectify it; *nor could they well foreſee the inconveniences that would ariſe thereby.*"

The deciſion of one, ſo competent to form an accurate judgment, and "whoſe opinion is clear of all ſuſpicion of being influenced by partiality or prejudice in favour of the crown," was fully confirmed by the experience of the men of that time.

"We know that thoſe who had been the moſt active in deſtroying the machine of the old government, were glad to collect the ſcattered pieces, and to put them together again, and were forced to acknowledge that no other could be ſo well adapted to this country."

After ſuch teſtimony, confirmed by ſuch experience, we may, without much heſitation, agree with the author, that

"there is ſomething in the regularity of a monarchy, which is admirably ſuited to the gravity of an Engliſhman, and that our preſent form of government is congenial to the temper and habits of our fellow ſubjects."

He next tries our preſent form of government by his ſecond criterion. On this head alſo he appeals to experience, the only ſure guide in practical politics.

"We may further remark its aptitude to accommodate itſelf to the exigence of circumſtances, its capacity to receive improvements without danger to its principle, or affecting its identity. Old rights have been ſecured to the people, and new privileges have been granted to them, and yet the original form of government remains unimpaired. The Reformation, ſo far as that great event may be politically conſidered; the Petition of Right, in the time of Charles the Firſt; the Habeas Corpus Act, in the time of his ſon; the Triennial Act, that is, the act to oblige the King to call a Parliament once in three years at the leaſt*; theſe confirmations of original rights, and grants of further privileges, with many others that may occur to you, were made without any the ſlighteſt detriment to the conſtitution itſelf."

But the author is not ſatisfied with having thus eſtabliſhed the relative ſuperiority of our preſent form of government. Animated by a nearer view of it, he is, almoſt involuntarily, led to contemplate and diſplay, in glowing colours, the poſitive excellence of what is

"in itſelf perhaps the moſt ſtupendous ſyſtem of polity that ever was deviſed by human wit. A ſyſtem like ours, that ſhould combine

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"* St. 6 W. and M. ch. 2."

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in itſelf the benefits of the three regular forms of government, which mankind have acknowledged; of monarchy, ariſtocracy, and democracy; of the one, the few, and the many; was treated by the moſt philoſophical hiſtorian of antient Rome as viſionary*; as what we could never hope to ſee realized; or, if by accident it ſhould be brought into being, what could never be of any long duration. A ſyſtem that ſhould unite with the vigour and energy of a monarchy, the wiſdom, the temper, the moderation of an ariſtocracy, and that generous concern for the common intereſt, that diſintereſted regard for the general welfare, the virtue of a republic; that by combining the benefits, ſhould exclude the evils generally conſequent to each form of government: is a ſtate which certainly ſeems rather to be deſired, than expected. Gentlemen, I have ſaid, a ſyſtem that ſhould combine the *benefits* of the three forms of government; for it is a political error leading to very dangerous conſequences, to ſuppoſe that our ſyſtem actually combines the three forms of government themſelves: had it been ſo, it certainly could not have been laſting: three jarring intereſts, three powers co-ordinate and co-equal in the ſtate, muſt ſoon have terminated in anarchy and confuſion. No; the beauty of our form of government, the ingenuity of the contrivance, is, that whilſt it unites the benefits of each, it is in itſelf one and ſimple: it is a *monarchy*; the power, and dominion, and ſovereignty are lodged in *one* only: the *king* reigns, the *king* is ſupreme, the whole ſcheme of government is carried on by the *king* only, and in the *king*'s name: the *king* only acts in all caſes; not indeed arbitrarily and without control, but under certain checks and limitations. Theſe checks are, that he muſt act in all caſes with the *advice* of his ſubjects; in ſome caſes with their *conſent* as well as *advice*. His power in matters of legiſlation is qualified by the *conſent* of his parliament, the conſtitutional repreſentatives of the three eſtates of the realm, of the whole people of his kingdom: he can make no law which they have not previouſly agreed upon as proper to be propounded to him, which they do not authorize him to make. His power in the executive part of his government is qualified by the *advice* of certain counſellors, whom the laws have aſſigned to him, and who are reſponſible to their country for every act which he does. Thus, while a complex effect is produced, the machine itſelf is perfectly ſimple; while the intereſts of all are provided for, the unity and entirety of the monarchy are preſerved: the ſtates affect no equality or co-ordination with the ſovereign; though they limit his power, they acknowledge his ſupremacy: the ſubject is not diſtracted where to pay his allegiance: he findeth the whole power of the ſtate concentrated in one only: "he hopeth for protection from the crown," to uſe the words of Sir Michael Foſter, "and he payeth his allegiance to it in the perſon of him whom he ſeeth in full and peace-

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" * *Cunctas nationes et urbes populus, aut primores, aut ſinguli regunt: delecta ex his et conſociata reipublicæ forma laudari facilius, quam evenire; vel, ſi evenit, haud diuturna eſſe poteſt.* Tacit. Annal. lib. 4."

able poſſeſſion of it. He ſeeth the fountain whence the bleſſings of government, liberty, peace, and plenty flow to him; and there he payeth his allegiance*." P. 9.

Mr. G. next adverts to thoſe parts of our conſtitution, againſt which the attacks of innovators have been moſt generally directed, namely, the peerage and corporations. He ſhows that there is an ariſtocracy founded in nature, which it is the buſineſs of a legiſlator to regulate, not repreſs. Moderation is the characteriſtic principle of a well-regulated ariſtocracy. This country has, at different periods, particularly at the time which is perhaps not very properly called the Revolution,

" owed many obligations to the calmneſs, the temper, the deliberation, the wiſdom, of the Houſe of Peers."—" No man," ſays our author, " wiſhes for the abolition of that auguſt aſſembly, or for an abridgment of their privileges, who does not alſo wiſh for an abolition of the whole government."

Upon this topic our author avails himſelf of a teſtimony, to which modern reformers cannot very conſiſtently object.

" *Abaliſh*, ſays Monteſquieu, (and he is alluding to this country,) *abaliſh, in a monarchy, the prerogatives of the lords, the clergy, the nobility, and the cities; you will preſently have a popular ſtate, or a deſpotic government.* For the privileges which are granted to the nobles, the clergy, and to corporate bodies, operate as a check upon the crown and the people; and by ſtopping the encroachments of either, keep the whole ſyſtem together."

This point he argues with great clearneſs and preciſion.

Having thus aſſerted the general excellence of our conſtitution, and vindicated it from the objections upon which its adverſaries moſt rely, he calls upon the Grand Jurors, in a very ſolemn and forcible manner, to exerciſe the utmoſt vigilance and activity in tracing out, counteracting, and bringing to puniſhment, offenders againſt the public peace, who are now turning againſt the government of this country the ſame arts which have been uſed, the ſame engines which have been employed, to deſtroy and diſſolve the ſeveral governments on the continent. He particularly exhorts them earneſtly to enquire into, and anxiouſly

" to ſuppreſs all thoſe publications, which tend to unſettle the political and religious opinions of their fellow ſubjects, and to excite a diſregard and contempt of that government, by which they have been long generouſly protected."

" * Cr. Law, 8vo. edit. p. 399."

The

The quotations which we have made from this ſeaſonable and intereſting performance, will enable our readers, in ſome meaſure, to form their own judgment of it; ſo that it is ſcarcely neceſſary for us to add, that, though it is conciſe, as the nature of the caſe required, it preſents an accurate and extenſive view of our conſtitution, conveyed in perſpicuous and elegant language.

ART. XV. *A Voyage, performed by the late Earl of Sandwich, round the Mediterranean, in the Years* 1738 *and* 1739. *Written by himſelf. Embelliſhed with a Portrait of his Lordſhip, and illuſtrated with ſeveral Engravings of Ancient Buildings and Inſcriptions, with a Chart of his Courſe. To which are prefixed, Memoirs of the noble Author's Life. By John Cooke, M. A. Chaplain to his Lordſhip, and One of the Chaplains of Greenwich Hoſpital.* 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. Cadell and Davies. 1799.

THE rank and talents of the author of this volume, the ſubſtance of its contents, and the annunciation of its title-page, excited expectations which are by no means anſwered in the progreſs through the work. It would certainly appear, at firſt ſight of the materials which are put together, the compilation of an individual who had never viſited the places he deſcribes. So little intereſt is excited in the narrative; ſuch long and tedious details of places, whoſe hiſtory has been over and over again circumſtantially deſcribed; ſuch jejune illuſtrations are given, of what are called engravings of ancient buildings, that the whole will add little or nothing to the reputation of the writer; and not more, we apprehend, to the wealth of thoſe who may be intereſted in the circulation of the work.

The parts of the Mediterranean which are here delineated, are more agreeably repreſented in innumerable books of Travels, but in that of Tournefort more particularly. We have looked with ſome diligence for a few paſſages, that, with the recommendation of novelty, might claim and juſtify our praiſe and inſertion. The deſcription of the revolution at Conſtantinople, in 1730, is certainly written with much intereſt and vigour. But though it occupies no leſs than ſixty pages of the volume, it ſeems to have no title to the place where it is found, nor to be inſerted in any deſcription of a Voyage round the Mediterranean.

That the reader, however, may judge for himſelf of the nature and execution of this work, we ſelect the deſcription of Malta, about which place the curioſity of the public is, at this period, a great deal intereſted.

" As I have already deſcribed the condition of the iſland of Malta at the time when it fell into the hands of the order, it will not be improper to take notice of the many improvements ſince made, which have rendered it the moſt completely fortified of any place in the world. The capital city being ſituated in the centre of the iſland, and of no great ſtrength, was judged improper for the preſent and future deſigns of the fraternity. For theſe reaſons they determined to fix their reſidence in the ſmall town behind the caſtle of St. Angelo, at that time the only regular fortification in the whole iſland. What greatly induced them to this reſolution was the advantageous ſituation of the town, bordering upon one of the fineſt harbours in the world; by means of which, in caſe of an invaſion, they had a more favourable opportunity of receiving aſſiſtance from the Chriſtian princes. They have employed themſelves ever ſince in augmenting the ſtrength of their city with ſo much care and ſucceſs, that they have in a manner put themſelves out of all apprehenſions of an attack from the infidels. The entrance of the harbour, not above a quarter of a mile in breadth, is defended on the left-hand by the fort of Ricazoli, a place of conſiderable ſtrength, which took its name from an Italian knight, who contributed very largely towards the work, which was executed according to the deſign of the count de Valperga. Within the fort of Ricazoli, at the extremity of a peninſula, is a long narrow port, called the Port of the Engliſh, becauſe ſhips of that nation come there generally to an anchor. On the point oppoſite to the fort of Ricazoli, which forms the other ſide of the Engliſh harbour, ſtands the caſtle of St. Angelo, which, notwithſtanding it is the moſt ancient fortreſs, was the only place which reſiſted the aſſaults of the Turks, in the memorable ſiege of Malta in the year one thouſand five hundred and ſixty-five; whence the old city, ſituated behind it, is commonly called the Victorious City. The caſtle of St. Angelo, which has received many additions ſince that time, is at preſent one of the chief places defending the entrance into the great harbour, having three very large batteries planted one over the other, and pointed in a very proper direction. On the other ſide of the neck of land, on which ſtand the Victorious City and caſtle of St. Angelo, is a ſecond harbour of the ſame form and extent as the Engliſh port; it is called the Galley Harbour, being the receptacle for the gallies and ſhips belonging to the order, moored near the arſenals and magazines, in which are preſerved the ammunition and ſtores for ſhipping. Oppoſite to the Victorious City is a third peninſula, named the iſland of Sangla, covered with houſes, and ſurrounded by a very ſtrong fortification. It took its name from the grand-maſter de la Sangla, who finiſhed the works begun by John d'Omedes, in the year one thouſand five hundred and forty-one. On the other ſide of the iſland of Sangla is a third port of the ſame figure and extent as the two already mentioned, which is called Frenchman's Harbour, for the ſame reaſon as the other is known under the name of the Engliſh.

Theſe

Theſe two peninſulas are fortified towards the land, by a fine work called Fort Marguerita; which though begun in the year one thouſand ſix hundred and thirty-eight, under the adminiſtration of the grand-maſter Laſcaris, and continued to the year one thouſand ſix hundred and forty-two, yet was not brought to perfection till the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifteen, during the government of the grand-maſter Raymond Perellos. It would be imagined that theſe immenſe fortifications were ſufficient to defend this part of the city from the attacks of the moſt formidable enemy: yet the grand-maſter Nicholas Cottoner, for its farther ſecurity on this ſide, laid the plan of another vaſt work, which was to ſurround all the former fortifications. This grand project was without delay put in execution; and, notwithſtanding it is not at preſent entirely finiſhed, is to be eſteemed one of the nobleſt pieces of work in its kind this day extant. The ſpace between the Cottonera (for by that name it is diſtinguiſhed) and Fort Marguerita is deſtined for a place of refuge to the inhabitants of the iſland, in caſe of any invaſion. On the ſide of the French harbour, oppoſite to the iſland of Sangla, is an eminence called the Conradin, the only place which commands the city. There have been many projects ſtarted for erecting a fort upon it, but that deſign has been ſet aſide, for fear it ſhould in the beginning of a ſiege fall into the hands of the enemy, who would not fail of profiting by ſo conſiderable an advantage. The ſcheme which they now practiſe to free the city from a nuiſance of this nature, is what ſeems to me much more reaſonable; ſince it has been reſolved of late to cut it wholly away; a piece of work which, as it is compoſed of one ſolid rock, will require ſome time before it can be brought to perfection. The great port, which inſinuates itſelf in the ſame direction from its entrance, and extends itſelf near two miles in length near the centre of the iſland, is bounded on the ſide oppoſite to that part of the city already deſcribed, by a long peninſula, on which is to be ſeen the maſterpiece of art, in the way of fortification, and the moſt beautiful and regular city of the whole univerſe. This grand work ſtands oppoſite to the Conradin, from which it is ſeparated by the extremity of the Great Harbour. It was begun in the year one thouſand ſix hundred and thirty-five, under the adminiſtration of the grand-maſter Laſcaris, who named it La Floriana, from Floriani, an Italian, who laid the deſign of it. It however remained unfiniſhed for many years, till it was brought to perfection under Raymond Perellos, who rendered it the completeſt piece of fortification this day exiſting. The baſtions are moſt of them cut out of the ſolid rock, and the ſubterraneous works in all reſpects anſwerable. There is a pretty conſiderable ſpace between the Floriana and the city Valette, which, notwithſtanding the already mentioned immenſe barrier, is alſo very ſtrongly fortified towards the land. The entrance on this ſide is formed by a gate of a very peculiar architecture; which, in my opinion, conſidering the place in which it is erected, is by no means ill-imagined. The roof of it, inſtead of columns of either of the five orders of architecture, is ſupported by four ſtone cannons; and the frize and architrave ſet off with ſuitable ornaments. The ſtructure of this gate was ſo much approved of, that there has been ſince built, in Fort Marguerita, in imitation of it, another of a new invention,

tion, called the Gate of Bombs; which, inſtead of cannon, is adorned with as many mortar-pieces; but this, as few copies ever approach their originals, has a very mean effect in compariſon of the other. The city Valette, which takes its name from a grand-maſter, by whom it was founded in the year one thouſand five hundred and ſixty-ſix, is one of the moſt beautiful cities in the whole world. The ſtreets are drawn in right angles, and the houſes built with the exacteſt proportion and regularity. In the centre ſtands the church of St. John, which is enriched in the inſide with the moſt valuable ornaments, and beautified by the pencil of the celebrated painter commonly known by the name of Calabrian. Not far hence is the grand-maſter's palace, built and furniſhed in a neat but not expenſive taſte. Within it is a gallery, on the walls of which are painted all the great actions againſt the infidels, performed by members of the order; with the names of thoſe who ſignalized themſelves underwritten in characters of gold. In this city alſo ſtand the ſeven inns belonging to the ſeven different bodies, which compoſe the whole fraternity. They are moſt of them very large and magnificent edifices, built in the manner of colleges, with many ſeparate apartments, in which are lodged and entertained all the reſpective members of the ſociety. At the extremity of the city Valette, which looks towards the ſea, ſtands the caſtle of St. Elmo, directly oppoſite to Fort Ricazoli, aſſiſting it in defending the entrance of the great harbour. On the other ſide of the peninſula, on which is ſituated the city Valette, is another large harbour, ſet apart for ſhips which come to Malta to perform their quarantine. In the middle of this harbour is a ſmall iſland, on which ſtands a very fine lazaretto, and a fortreſs built by the late grand-maſter Manuel de Vilhena, from whom it takes its name. All theſe immenſe fortifications are kept in the niceſt repair, and mounted with above ſix hundred pieces of braſs cannon; the order, notwithſtanding, maintains no more regular troops than five hundred men, who are employed as marines and guards to the grand-maſter; inſomuch that if they were ſurpriſed before they could call the different powers of Chriſtendom to their aſſiſtance, they would not be in a condition to maintain a long and vigorous ſiege. The maritime forces of the order conſiſt in five ſhips and ſix gallies: of the ſhips, there are three which mount ſeventy guns, one of fifty, and one of thirty. The gallies are eſteemed the beſt in the world, and are always ready, as well as the ſhips, to put to ſea at a fortnight's notice. They go out regularly twice a year to cruize upon the Mahometans, though they are forbidden by the trading nations to paſs to the northward of Candia, and to appear within forty leagues of the coaſt of Ægypt, for fear of interrupting the advantageous commerce which is carried on in thoſe parts of Turkey. After the performance of our quarantine, which, by a particular favour granted us by the grand-maſter, conſiſted in no more than twenty days, we again put to ſea, and after a tedious navigation of five weeks came to an anchor in the harbour of Liſbon." P. 513.

Who, after peruſing the above, will believe that Malta was not baſely betrayed into the hands of Bonaparte?

We

We ſhould have obſerved, that a Life of the Author is prefixed to his work. It is in all reſpects extremely favourable, which might indeed be reaſonably expected. Sometimes, however, the extreme of commendation, on a character which has been ſo variouſly repreſented as that of the late Lord Sandwich, has an effect oppoſite to that intended by the partiality of private friendſhip and attachment.

The engravings hardly merit the name, and certainly do not juſtify the promiſe of the title-page. They are, for the moſt part, mere outlines. We have not often taken up a volume of this kind, from which we have departed with leſs enjoyment of the amuſement placed before us, or with leſs inducement to repeat our viſit, and renew our familiarity.

ART. XVI. *The Natural Hiſtory of the Tea-Tree, with Obſervations on the Medical Qualities of Tea, and on the Effects of Tea-drinking. A new Edition. By John Coakley Lettſom, M. D.* 4to. 102 pp. 10s. 6d. Dilly. 1799.

THE progreſs of this pleaſing and ſcientific publication towards its preſent ſtate, is briefly noted by the author in a ſhort Advertiſement.

"In the year 1769 was printed an inaugural diſſertation, intituled "*Obſervationes ad vires Theæ pertinentes.*"

"In the year 1772 was publiſhed, 'the Natural Hiſtory of the Tea-tree, with Obſervations on the Medical Qualities of Tea, and Effects of Tea-drinking,' which not only contained a tranſlation of the Theſis, but likewiſe the natural Hiſtory of this vegetable, and which having been long out of print, it was thought a ſecond edition would be favourably received by the public."

Having both the former publications now before us, we ſhall, for the gratification of our readers, be ſomething more particular in the account of them. The inaugural Theſis, written for the author's degree of Doctor at Leyden, was publiſhed there in a ſmall quarto ſize, containing twenty-ſeven pages. The complete title runs thus: "Diſſertatio inauguralis medica, ſiſtens obſervationes ad Vires Theæ pertinentes. Quam annuente ſummo numine, ex auctoritate magnifici Rectoris, Bavii Voorda, J. U. D. Juris civilis et hodierni profeſſoris ordinarii, nec non amplitſimi ſenatus academici conſenſu, et nobiliſſimæ facultatis Medicæ decreto, pro gradu Doctoratûs ſummiſque in Medicinâ honoribus et privilegiis, ritè ac legitime con-

conſequendis, Eruditorum examini ſubmittit Joannes Coakley Lettſom, Tortola Americanus. ad diem xx Junii, 1769. H. L. Q. S.

Hoc fonte derivata clades
In patriam populumque fluxit.

Lugduni Batavorum, Apud Theodorum Haak. 1769."

Prefixed is a folded plate containing two figures of tea-plants, but this plate has not been copied in the ſubſequent editions. This Theſis is dedicated to Dr. Fothergill, to his brother Mr. Samuel Fothergill, and to a ſurgeon named Sutcliffe, at Settle in Yorkſhire. How the author came to ſelect this ſubject, is clearly ſtated in the opening of the Theſis. He had determined to write for his degree on the ſubject of "Sleep and Watchfulneſs," but finding himſelf carried to a more laborious extent than he expected in purſuit of that enquiry, he extracted from it the part which related to the effects of Tea, as connected with the other ſubject, and made that his Theſis. We will give his own words.

"Quum ante aliquot menſes conſilium Doctoratûs gradum ambiendi ceperim, ut ſapientiſſimis Academiæ legibus ſatisfieret, de argumento quoque diſſertationis conſcribendæ cogitavi. Fuit tunc temporis animus *cauſas Somni atque Vigiliarum*, tam quod ad Theoriam, quam quod ad Praxim attinet, paulo plenius diſputandi. Manum ergo admovi, ſed dum opus fervebat argumenti dignitas et rerum pertractandarum multitudo effecerunt, ut in volumen fere immenſum, ſaltem diſputationis limites longe excedens, tractatus excreſceret, et hæc ratio fuit cur thema hoc in præſens tempus miſſum fecerim*. In paginis autem exaratis nonullos *Theæ effectus nocivos* tanquam partem hujus argumenti conſideraveram, quam in præſentia, a reliquis ſejunctam exhibere lubet." P. 5.

Even in the publication of 1772, the original Theſis was greatly altered and augmented. The whole firſt part, containing 36 pages, beſides the Preface, was new; and the obſervations ſubjoined to the experiments in the ſecond part were greatly extended.

But, if the firſt edition of the Engliſh tract is much augmented from the Latin Theſis, ſtill more does the preſent edition improve upon the former. That had only one plate; the ſame which is ſtill the frontiſpiece; this has four additional plates, the three firſt of which are beautifully coloured. They are theſe: Bohea Tea, p. 41. Olea fragrans, p. 43. Camellia ſenſanqua, p. 46. Boxes for conveying plants, p. 55. The

* We do not recollect that the Doctor has ſince taken it up.

liſt

liſt of authors (§ 3) who have written on the ſubject of tea, is increaſed by nearly one half; the enſuing ſection is much extended, particularly by a table of the exports of tea from China, taken from Sir George Staunton's book. In § 8, the account of the Olea fragrans, the flowers of which are frequently mixed with tea to give it a fine ſcent, is now added; as well as that of the Camellia ſeſanqua. Some occaſional additions will be found in the ſections of the ſecond part, as well as a new arrangement, in ſome inſtances, of thoſe ſubdiviſions. The whole increaſe of pages in this edition is from 64 to 102; but a part of that difference is certainly owing to the more elegant form of the preſent publication, and the ſpace left, for the ſake of that elegance, at the end of each ſection. The whole, in its preſent ſtate, conſtitutes a very ſatisfactory account of a ſubject, in which, from the long eſtabliſhed cuſtom of drinking this infuſion, almoſt every inhabitant of England feels more or leſs intereſt.

BRITISH CATALOGUE.

POETRY.

ART. 17. *The Firſt and Fourth Books of the Odes of Horace, tranſlated into Engliſh Verſe.* 8vo. 124 pp. 2s. 6d. Hatchard. 1799.

Horace, the private friend of every claſſical man, has been more frequently tranſlated than any other ancient author. Some part or other of his works has been rendered by almoſt every Engliſh writer, who ever invoked the Muſes. To decide exactly upon the comparative merits of ſo many competitors would be a difficult taſk. The moſt obvious method is to compare each new imitator with him who immediately preceded. The preſent anonymous tranſlator ſeems to have well-ſtudied the ſenſe, and felt the ſpirit of his author. He is more paraphraſtical in his general mode of rendering than Mr. Boſcawen; yet the following Ode is a ſpecimen in which the manner, the ſimplicity, and the elegance of the original are more cloſely copied than by him.

"TO LYDIA.

"Lydia! by all the Gods diſcover,
Why haſtes your fondneſs to undo your lover?

Say, why he hates the ſultry plain,
Its ſun and duſt once foremoſt to ſuſtain!
Why mounts he not the Gallic ſteed,
With youths, his equals, on the martial mead?
Why fears he now his limbs to lave,
In the cool depths of Tiber's yellow wave?
The wreſtler's oil why ſhuns he more,
Than the fell viper's black envenom'd gore:
Why are his arms no longer ſtain'd,
With livid marks in manly toil obtain'd?
The well-pois'd diſk now ſwiftly whirling,
Now o'er the diſtant mark the jav'lin hurling?
Why in concealment lurks the boy,
Like great Achilles, o'er the fall of Troy,
Leſt manly ſeeming to the fray,
And Lycia's ſpear the warrior ſhould betray." P. 22.

The following ſtanza of the ſecond Ode, B. 4, is very ſpirited; but it may be queſtioned, whether the dignity of Horace is not changed for violence, and the ſwollen river transformed into a mere torrent.

" Fierce as the mountain-torrent roars
Impetuous down its broken ſhores,
Swoln high with wintry rain,
Fervid—ſwift—immenſe—profound—
With matchleſs might and thund'ring ſound—
The Theban pours his ſtrain."

That animated, but difficult Ode for a tranſlator, the fourth of the ſame book, " Qualem miniſtrum," is given with great force, but perhaps alſo not without exaggeration. In B. 1, Ode 22, the line

" Nor *dry* Numidia, *nurſe* of lions, breeds,"

reminds us of a jocular imitation of the ſame paſſage, which has occaſionally made us ſmile. Such a monſter, ſays the imitator, no place produces:

" Not Juba's land, *dry-nurſe* of lions,
Nor Greenland's ſea, *wet-nurſe* of whales."

This Ode, as well as ſeveral others (28. B. iv, Ode 5, 10) is rendered in the ten-ſyllable couplet verſe; which, not being at all a lyric meaſure, ſeems to us objectionable.

ART. 18. *Review of Poetry, Ancient and Modern. A Poem. By Lady M———*.* 4to. 29 pp. 2s. 6d. Booth. 1799.

Theſe elegant verſes are thus addreſſed, by an affectionate mother, to her ſon, aged about ſeven years:

* Lady Manners. An elegant volume of Poems, by this lady, was juſtly praiſed in the Brit. Crit. vol. x, p. 304.

" Object

" Object of my fondeſt care,
'Mid whoſe gay and childiſh air,
Pleas'd attention can deſcry
Reaſon's dawning brightneſs nigh;
While ſhe, with delighted view,
Marks thy cheek of roſy hue,
Marks thine eye, whoſe vivid light
Shines than orient gems more bright;
Marks thy brows ſerenely bold,
Crown'd with locks of waving gold;
While an inexpreſſive charm,
More than features, more than form,
Which no pencil e'er could trace,
Heightens every infant grace." P. 1.

The deſign of the Poem is explained, and the ſubject entered upon in theſe lines:

" Rough is learning's arduous road,
Yet with brighteſt flowrets ſtrow'd,
Flowrets 'mid the waſte of time,
Blooming in eternal prime.
Poeſy, with pleaſing guile,
Oft ſhall cheer each graver toil,
And by fiction lead thy youth
To the ſenſe of moral truth.
When, enraptur'd, you rehearſe
Matchleſs Homer's glowing verſe,
While his *artful* Muſe, by turns,
Chills with fear, with ardour burns,
Melts to pity's ſoftened ſtate,
Or inſpires with generous hate;
Let th' inſtructive tale impart
Virtuous caution to thy heart:
Let the ten-years fatal war
Teach thee early to beware,
Nor to paſſion's dangerous ſway
Yield thyſelf a willing prey.
Thus, had ſenſual Paris ſtrove
To o'ercome his guilty love,
Lawleſs Helen had remain'd
Honour'd in her native land:
Valiant chiefs, untimely ſlain,
Had not preſſed the hoſtile plain:
And, undrench'd in royal blood,
Troy's illuſtrious towers had ſtood." P. 4.

In the ſame moral and unaffected ſtrain, the fair author takes a curſory review of, or rather glance at, the characteriſtic excellencies of the moſt eminent Greek, Latin, Italian, and Engliſh poets; and, laſtly, points to beauties more ſublime in the ſacred penmen, David, Iſaiah, and Jeremiah; concluding with this pious wiſh:

" O may each celeſtial truth
Influence thy tender youth,
Teach thee every vice to ſhun
That has hapleſs man undone,
And thro' error's ten-fold might
Lead thee to eternal light." P. 26.

When Britiſh ladies thus inſtruct their children, we may reaſonably hope that the age is leſs degenerate than moraliſts ſometimes repreſent it.

ART. 19. *Emma, or the Dying Penitent, a Poem. By Charles Letty, M. L. L. S.* 4to. Richardſon. 1799.

The author tells us this is his firſt attempt in the walks of Poetry; we are ſorry that we cannot very conſcientiouſly give him any extraordinary degree of encouragement. The moral is good, and ſome few animated lines may be found; but the rhimes are often exceptionable, and occaſionally there is a want of grammatical preciſion. Thus:

That once betray'd, fond women charm no more,
But weeping droops to cold neglect a prey.

ART. 20. *The Links o' Forth, or a parting Peep at the Carſe o' Sterling; a Plaint. By Hector Macneil, Eſq. Author of the Hiſtory of Will and Jean, Waes o War, &c.*

The caſtle of Stirling has always been admired for its delightful ſituation and magnificent proſpect. This is an elegant tribute to a favourite ſcene. The ſtanza, uſual in Scottiſh poetry, though not in Engliſh, is not unmuſical.

Dear peaceſu' ſcenes! how ſweet to ſing
Whan youth and luve are on the wing,
Whan Morn's freſh gales their fragrance bring
Wi balmy ſough;
And Evening paints how ſweet in ſpring
The Braes of Tough.

But ſweet thro' a' the varying year
Will Airthrie's banks and woods appear,
And eke Craigforth and Princely Keir,
That crowns the ſcene;
And Allan Water glittering near
Its Bleaching Green.

This is a very pleaſing ſpecimen altogether of Scotch Poetry; the beſt perhaps we have ſeen ſince the time of Burns.

ART. 21. *The Henriade, an Epic Poem, in Ten Cantos. Tranſlated from the French of Voltaire into Engliſh Rhyme, with large Hiſtorical and Critical Notes. The Five laſt Books.* 4to. 220 pp. 10s. 6d. to Subſcribers. Burton, Gate-Street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields; Booker, No. 56, New Bond-Street. 1799.

We praiſed the firſt part of this tranſlation in our tenth volume, p. 74; and we mentioned that it deſerved patronage, not only for its intrinſic

intrinſic merit, but for the benevolent purpoſe to which it was applied. Another ſhort ſpecimen will ſhow, that the ſpirit of the tranſlator has not failed in the proſecution of the taſk.

'To ſoothe our ſorrows in this world of care,
The God by whom we breathe this vital air
Two friendly beings fix'd upon the earth,
Man's ſteady followers from his earlieſt birth;
The poor one's treaſure, and the wretch's bliſs:
This gentle Sleep, and Hope enchanting this.
When pain and labour clog the dreary road,
And wearied Nature faints beneath her load,
Sleep's balmy hand her wounded boſom heals,
Lulls in oblivion ev'ry care ſhe feels,
Thro' all the languid frame his op ate pours,
Till ſoft repoſe life's ebbing ſtream reſtores.
Hope props the ſoul, the drooping ſpirit rears,
Unſure the fruit, but ſweet the flow'r ſhe bears;
But let the heav'nly gueſt from God deſcend,
No fond deceit her flattering ſmiles portend;
Pure as the ſacred ſource from whence ſhe came,
She whiſpers joys in God's eternal name.

Though the Henriade will not place the nation which produced it among thoſe which have given birth to the perfect Epic, it contains undoubtedly much good writing, and many very poetical paſſages; and the Engliſh reader cannot ſee it ſo well repreſented in his own language as in this verſion.

DRAMATIC.

ART. 22. *The Happy Family, a Drama, in Five Acts. From the German of Auguſtus von Kotzebue. By Benjamin Thomſon, Tranſlator of the Stranger, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-Lane.* 8vo. 102 pp. 2s. Vernor and Hood. 1799.

The opening of this play is ſo diſgraced by the unnatural affectation of ſentiment, and by abſolute nonſenſe, that we confeſs our want of reſolution to toil through it. To the Engliſh admirers of the *Kotzebuean* Muſe (and ſome even ſuch a drab as ſhe is obtains) it will be ſufficient to announce that this fine performance has been Anglicized for their uſe. We wiſh that it was unlawful to tranſlate them, except into *Coptic*, and that they were to be preſerved in that language only. Some of the few remaining *Savans* of Egypt perhaps would do it.

ART. 23. *La Pérouſe, a Drama, in Two Acts. From the German of Auguſtus von Kotzebue. By Benjamin Thomſon, Tranſlator of the Stranger, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-Lane.* 8vo. 40 pp. 1s. Vernor and Hood. 1799.

See the former article. To create diſtreſs out of nothing, La Pérouſe is ſuppoſed to be found on an uninhabited iſland, after reſiding there

there for eight years with a lovely female, who, from his preſerver, had become his wife. Here he is found by his real wife, Adelaide, and after much ſtruggle which he ſhall retain, and which relinquiſh, and after nearly killing both the ladies with grief, it is agreed that the three ſhould live together on the iſland as ſiſters and brother. It is a little peculiar that they are diſſuaded from returning to France on account of the Revolution; this paſſage was an agreeable ſurpriſe to us.

ART. 24. *Management: a Comedy, in Five Acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden. By Frederick Reynolds. Second Edition.* 8vo. 83 pp. 2s. Longman. 1799.

The Prologue announces this play as being, "Engliſh! Engliſh! Sirs, from top to toe." For the ſake of diſcouraging as effectually as poſſible the ſlaviſh plan of imitating and tranſlating, we could wiſh to ſee the dramas of Engliſh growth vigorous enough to overpower all foreign competitors; but this is the æra of female authorſhip, and to a female writer we ſeem deſtined, at preſent, to owe the recovery of our credit for vigour and originality in dramatic compoſition. The Comedy of Management has, like others which we have ſeen, much hurry and caricature, without much dramatic conduct, or attention to probabilities. The public admits ſuch comedies for want of better; but better will certainly be demanded, when the production of ſome that are really good ſhall have introduced a more correct taſte, and then all our dramatiſts will write better.

NOVELS.

ART. 25. *Exhibitions of the Heart, a Novel; in Four Volumes. Dedicated, by Permiſſion, to the Queen. By Miſs Hutchinſon.* 12mo. 16s. Kearſley. 1799.

The tale of theſe volumes is ſpun out too long, but the ſentiments are good, the language eaſy, and the moral unexceptionable. Would that we were able to ſpeak in ſuch favourable terms of one tenth part of the publications of this deſcription!

ART. 26. *The Vagabond, a Novel; in Two Volumes. By George Walker. Dedicated to the Lord Biſhop of Landaff.* 12mo. 6s. Walker. 1799.

The principles of Jacobiniſm and Democracy are ſucceſsfully delineated in theſe volumes; we could nevertheleſs have wiſhed, that ſcenes and circumſtances of horror had been introduced more ſparingly. The ſame idea had already been proſecuted by Mr. Pye, in his publication called the Democrat; of which ſee an account in the Britiſh Critic, vol. vi, p. 669. The favourable reception which both theſe publications have met with from readers of every deſcription, deciſively announces the triumph of true patriotiſm and ſocial order over the deteſtable principles of Democracy and Jacobiniſm. The title-page informs us, that the Vagabond has already paſſed through three editions.

MEDICINE.

MEDICINE.

ART. 27. *A Continuation of Facts and Obſervations relative to the Variolæ Vaccinæ, or Cow-Pox. By Edward Jenner, M. D. F. R. S. &c.* 4to. 42 pp. 2s. 6d. Murray and Highley. 1800.

Since the former publication of the author on this ſubject, experiments with vaccine matter have been ſo multiplied, as to place it beyond all doubt, that the diſeaſe produced by it, if not a mild ſpecies of ſmall-pox, certainly ſuperſedes it, and renders the perſons who have been ſubjected to, or have paſſed through it, as incapable of receiving the ſmall-pox, as they would have been if they had been inoculated with ſmall-pox matter, or by any other means had been infected with that diſeaſe. But it would be to little purpoſe to prove the identity of the diſeaſes, or that perſons who have been infected with the cow-pox are incapable of taking the ſmall-pox, if we could not, at the ſame time, ſhow that the cow-pox is much milder, and leſs dangerous than the ſmall-pox. The two points inſiſted on by Dr. Jenner, in which the cow-pox enjoys a pre-eminence over the ſmall-pox, are, that no puſtules are produced by the cow-pox matter, except on, or near the inoculated part; and that it can only be propagated by applying the matter of a puſtule to a part from which the ſcarf-ſkin has been abraded or removed, conſequently the diſeaſe is not communicable by the breath or effluvia, as the ſmall-pox is. The Doctor was therefore exceedingly ſurpriſed at finding that a large part of the patients, inoculated by Dr. Woodville, had puſtules ſcattered over the body, in the ſame manner as perſons inoculated with ſmall-pox matter. That in ſome of theſe the puſtules were confluent, and that one of his patients had died of the diſeaſe. For, if perſons inoculated with genuine cow-pox matter might occaſionally have a crop of puſtules, it would follow, or at the leaſt, it might reaſonably be apprehended, that in ſuch caſes, when the puſtules were numerous or confluent, the diſeaſe would become as infectious as the ſmall-pox. As this was contrary to the experience of Dr. Jenner, and to all the accounts he had received of the diſeaſe, it became neceſſary to examine the evidence on which Dr. Woodville's opinion was founded, and to inſtitute freſh experiments, in order more clearly to aſcertain the fact.

On examining Dr. Woodville's experiments, it appears that a conſiderable number of his patients were inoculated with ſmall-pox matter the third or fifth day after inſerting the cow-pox matter, and that the matter taken from the patients who had undergone this double inoculation, was uſed in inoculating other patients. But the conſtitutions of theſe patients being infected with the ſmall-pox, it is no wonder that the patients who were inoculated with matter taken from them, ſhould receive the ſame diſeaſe. That this is the true ſolution of the difficulty, is further confirmed by the teſtimony of Dr. Marſhal, Mr. Tierny, and other of our author's correſpondents, who have ſince inoculated among them ſeveral hundreds of perſons, without producing on any of them other puſtules than thoſe on, or near, the inoculated

part.

part. The public are much indebted to Dr. Jenner for the pains he has taken in elucidating that important buſineſs.

ART. 28. *Some few Caſes and Obſervations on the Treatment of Fiſtula in Ano, Hemorrhage, Mortification, the Venereal Diſeaſe, and Strictures of the Urethra. By John Andree, M. D. Member of the Corporation of Surgeons, London.* 8vo. 47 pp. 1s. 6d. G. and W. Nicol. 1799.

Few ſurgeons attempt curing the *fiſtula in ano* without opening the ſinuſes. The author has ſucceeded ſo often, he ſays, without the operation, as to induce him to recommend various methods to be tried before recourſe is had to the knife. Where a diſpoſition to inflammation is preſent, the part ſhould be covered with an emollient poultice, and not irritated by introducing a probe, or by any other means. In other caſes, and in oppoſite habits, ſtimulating injections are to be thrown into the abſceſs. Preſſure, by means of a bandage, or of an inſtrument conſtructed like an elaſtic truſs, might, he thinks, be efficacious in ſome caſes. Sea-bathing has been found, he ſays, to be uſeful, in mending the general health, and thence diſpoſing the ſinuſes to fill up and heal. Making an iſſue in the arm has ſometimes ſucceeded, in preventing the recurrence of the diſeaſe. If ſome one of theſe modes, according to the conſtitution of the patients, were to be tried, and ſedulouſly perſiſted in, the operation would often, the author thinks, be found unneceſſary. In a caſe of internal hemorrhage, where a prodigious quantity of blood had been voided by the anus, the cure was inſtantaneouſly effected, by pouring three pails of cold water on the naked abdomen of the patient, and then putting him to bed.

In mortifications, the author joins opium and wine with the bark, which is, we believe, the general practice. He agrees with thoſe who do not admit that the nitric acid cures the venereal diſeaſe, although it may be given advantageouſly, he ſays, to ſome patients who cannot bear ſuch quantities of mercury as may be neceſſary to complete the cure.

In ſtrictures of the urethra the author has ſucceeded, he ſays, by introducing two or three very ſmall bougies as far as they would go together, and then puſhing one of them farther into the paſſage. The cauſtic, he ſays, ſhould only be uſed by cautious and experienced practitioners; they may in the ableſt hands, he thinks, ſometimes prove miſchievous.

Although there is little new in theſe obſervations, they may be read with advantage by young ſurgeons, for whoſe uſe they ſeem to be principally intended.

ART. 29. *Some Obſervations on the Bilious Fevers of* 1797, 1798, *and* 1799. *By Richard Pearſon, M. D. Phyſician to the General Hoſpital, Birmingham, &c.* 8vo. 30 pp. 1s. 6d. B. Seeley, Ave-Maria-Lane. 1799.

This author has given a conciſe, but apparently accurate deſcription of a remittent fever, which was ſometimes, he ſays, contagious, and which he calls a bilious fever. He had frequent opportunities of ſeeing the

the diſeaſe during the laſt three years. In the beginning, and during the firſt five days, if inflammatory ſymptoms were preſent, eight ounces of blood were advantageouſly taken from the arm. After that time, under ſimilar circumſtances, leeches were applied; then an emetic, with tartarized antimony and ipecacuanha; this was followed by a briſk purge, of which calomel was the principal ingredient. The calomel was afterwards occaſionally repeated in ſmaller doſes. Medicines to promote perſpiration were next given, and after the ſeventh or eighth day, opiates and clyſters when indicated. When the remiſſions became diſtinct, infuſions of columbo, or of the Anguſtura bark, were found to be highly advantageous. The Peruvian bark was never given until the fever was reduced to a regular intermittent. Some anomalous ſymptoms are next deſcribed, with the treatment of them, with which the pamphlet concludes. Although the obſervations contained in this little work are compreſſed into a ſmall compaſs, they are important, and will well repay the attention of the medical reader.

ART. 30. *A ſhort Account of an infectious malignant Fever, as it appeared at Uxbridge and its Vicinity, in the Summer and Autumn of the Year* 1799, *with a Detail of the good Effects of Yeaſt and Vital Air, in the different Stages of that Diſorder. By a Medical Practitioner.* 8vo. 50 pp. 1s. 6d. Newbery. 1799.

An infectious fever made its appearance, we are told, at Uxbridge, occaſioned, the author thinks, by the exhalations from a neighbouring river, which was allowed to become dry for the purpoſe of cleaning and making it deeper. It continued its ravages, confined however principally to the cottagers and poor inhabitants, from July to December, in the laſt year. In the courſe of the diſeaſe, a dark-coloured eruption appeared on the neck and breaſt, which ſpread at length over the whole body. When the diſeaſe was neglected in the beginning, the patient not unfrequently died, but when the author ſaw them early, they uniformly, he ſays, recovered. He began with giving an emetic, which was repeated, if the diſeaſe did not remit of its violence. He then, without waiting for a remiſſion, gave the bark. In ſome very bad caſes, the author gave a tea-ſpoonful of yeaſt every four hours. It diminiſhed the frequency, and increaſed the ſtrength of the pulſe, and added, he thought, conſiderably to the ſtrength and vigour of the patient.

As the author attributed the good effects of the yeaſt to the fixed air it contained, he thinks water impregnated with the gas would be equally ſerviceable. He was more than once, he ſays, tempted to try phoſphorus, in exceedingly ſmall doſes, but conſidering how hazardous a medicine it is, he, prudently we will add, declined the trial. In caſes of extreme debility, he has adminiſtered oxygen, he ſays, with advantage.

The author appears to have ſhown a commendable degree of attention in inveſtigating the nature and cauſe of this diſeaſe, for which the thanks of the public are due to him.

DIVINITY.

DIVINITY.

ART. 31. *A Picture of Chriſtian Philoſophy. By Robert Fellowes, A. B. Oxon. The Second Edition, with Corrections and conſiderable Additions.* Crown 8vo. 264 pp. 5s. White. 1799.

Inſtead of calling this book a Picture of Chriſtian Philoſophy, we ſhould ſtyle it "A Picture of a Chriſtian, in the utmoſt danger of becoming a modern Philoſopher"; for ſuch is the view of the author, which his own pen irreſiſtibly conveys. Young and preſumptuous, idolizing his own conceptions, and fancying his own reaſon infallible, he cuts ſhort the line of faith, exactly where it happens to interfere with their ſuggeſtions. No ſubject is too high for his ſpeculations; nor is he withheld by any ſenſe of prudence from introducing them, though not neceſſary to his ſubject, and often highly dangerous, in being offered to wanton and haſty diſputation. For the Goſpels, and the character of our Saviour, this author profeſſes, and ſeems to have, a profound veneration; but the Apoſtles, or at leaſt their writings, are by no means high in his favour. The perſon whoſe opinion he ſeems to venerate, next to his own, is the author of Zoonomia; a very dangerous guide for a youthful and arrogant ſpeculator. In a word, though this volume contains many paſſages favourable to virtue and religion, much that is well-conceived and well-written, it is one of the laſt books which we ſhould recommend to the general reader: and moſt earneſtly do we exhort the author, in the ſpirit of that benevolence which he ſo warmly and ſkilfully recommends, to be moſt ſtrictly on his guard againſt himſelf. Already he is a latitudinarian, in the wideſt ſenſe of the word (pp. 144, 177); the natural progreſs is, from that to a fanciful, ſelf-willed, merely nominal Chriſtian; making even the Goſpels bend to his own whims. From this point, the deſcent to Deiſm, or even Atheiſm, is perfectly eaſy; nor do we know indeed that a Deiſt differs much, except in name, from ſuch a Chriſtian.

ART. 32. *A Sermon, preached at the Lent Aſſizes, holden at Kingſton, in and for the County of Surry, before the Hon. Mr. Baron Hotham and Hon. Mr. Baron Perryn, on Monday, March* 18, 1799, *and publiſhed at the unanimous Requeſt of the Right Hon. Lord Leſlie, and the other Gentlemen of the Grand Jury. By John Hayter, A. M. Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Clarendon.* 4to. 16 pp. 1s. Hatchard, &c. 1799.

A text more appoſite to ſuch an occaſion, could ſcarcely be found, than 1 Kings iii, 9, "Give therefore thy ſervant an underſtanding heart, to judge thy people, that I may diſcern between good and bad." P. 3. Mr. Hayter ſtates one previous obſervation, that "perfect juſtice is the moſt peculiar and appropriate of all the attributes, which the concluſions of our reaſon, or the devout conviction of our faith, may uſually aſcribe to the Divine Nature; its exerciſe demands the co-exiſting perfections as well of omnipotence, as of intuition;

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two perfections which muſt ever be placed beyond the reach of human imitation. Hence by copying, though in imperfect degrees, the attribute of juſtice, man, in proportion to each reſpective degree of approximation, reſembles his Creator more ſpecifically, than in the cultivation of any other virtue whatſoever: and, as this attribute in God himſelf ſuppoſes intuition, or complete omniſcience, every advancement in human juſtice, is an advancement in human wiſdom; and a ſuperior degree of this virtue, is a ſuperior degree of intellectual force. This inference is here adopted by Solomon. Wiſdom was the momentous gift, which he aſked: can it fail to impreſs our attention, that in deſcribing to the Almighty the qualities, or the eſſence of the endowment, which he requeſted, and which he terms "an underſtanding heart," juſtice, or a "diſcernment between good and bad in judging the people," is not introduced as the principal ingredient, as the prominent feature, as the mere appendage or effect; but as its formal definition, its true characteriſtic, or, indeed, as a ſynonymous expreſſion, and individually the ſame. Nor ſhould we forget, that this endowment is ſeated in the heart. Juſtice is to feel what it diſcerns; it is to unite with ſagacity and knowledge a diſpoſition to rectitude, and the love of impartiality." P. 4. It is next ſhown to be a "point of hiſtorical truth, that juriſprudence, in every age of humanity, of information, or refinement, has been regarded as wiſdom itſelf." P. 5. But "one great and eſſential defect was the misfortune, and diſgrace of all their judicial eſtabliſhments; a defect, which, in the preſent day, is inherent in the ſame eſtabliſhments of every country, except this" (p. 7); namely, that "the law was diſpenſed by improper hands, or operated in a wrong courſe and direction." P. 7. "Liberty, without juſtice, conſidered as the ground of political union, is a term as vague, as the numbers or notions of the multitude, which too often ſeize it; as fleeting and noxious as the air of ambition and licentiouſneſs, which breathe it. Liberty, without juſtice, is not a principle; without a principle, there cannot be a conſtitution. Our great philoſopher, before he unhinged the human mind by his Treatiſe on Government, ſhould have weighed theſe axioms; that juſtice is wiſdom; that its diſtinctions of right and wrong are as conſpicuous and as permanent, as the everlaſting mountains, and can never be removed; that it exacts all the duties, while it preſcribes and regulates all the rights of men; that therefore it is rational order, and true equality, and therefore it ends in rational and general liberty. On ſuch foundations alone can the ſuperſtructure of true liberty be raiſed and ſupported. In theſe foundations, is the Britiſh conſtitution laid." P. 10. "On the map of nations, then, in the old or new hemiſphere of the earth, let our adverſaries point out, except in this country, the ſlighteſt ſhades of a conſtitution; or ſhould perhaps, at preſent, the faint colourings, the equivocal tints of a conſtitution be diſcloſed, he will acknowledge them to be adventitious or adulterated imitations of this. This well-cemented junction of rectitude, beneficence, and utility, this product of true juſtice, has given us the fruits of a limited, yet general, a decorous, yet perſonal freedom, ſubordinate diſtinctions of rank, yet equal ſacredneſs of diſtinct rights. Hence the "judging the people," by an unbiaſſed "diſcernment between good and bad," is the "underſtanding heart"

heart" of this conſtitution, which it ſways, upholds, and invigorates." P. 11. One other ſpecimen deſerves to be given of this very judicious diſcourſe; and the propriety of the repreſentation contained in it, will be atteſted with true patriotic pride by all real friends to our country. They (the Judges) "are ſelected to this pre-eminence from a body of men, who by their intenſe labours, their accurate ſcience in the laws, their diſcernment as adviſers, their eloquence as advocates, their poliſhed manners, the honour of their character, their independence of mind and fortune, their loyalty as ſubjects, their deference to judicial authority, are an ornament and protection to us, a wonder to the reſt of mankind; they are the venerable, becauſe they are the ſure oracles of the law." P. 12.

ART. 33. *Family Sermons. By the Rev. E. W. Whitaker, late of Chriſt Church, Oxford; now Rector of St. Mildred's and All Saints, Canterbury. Volume III.* 8vo. 367 pp. 6s. Rivingtons. 1799.

The two former volumes of this work were noticed in our 13th vol. p. 423. The preſent volume concludes the deſign, and furniſhes the purchaſer with a ſet of diſcourſes, equal in number to the Sundays in the year. The Sermons deſigned for particular occaſions, as the Nativity, the Crucifixion, the Spring, and the Harveſt, are placed at the end; to be introduced by the reader at their proper times, in whatever part of the general courſe of reading they may happen to fall. The ſound and practical piety of this author cannot be too highly commended; and the families which take him for their guide, may be aſſured that they are in ſafe and able hands.

ART. 34. *Sermons on various Subjects. By John Bidlake, B. A. Chaplain to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Clarence, and Maſter of the Grammar School, Plymouth. Volume II.* 8vo. 331 pp. 6s. Murray and Highley. 1799.

This author has come before us on various occaſions, and has always deſerved commendation. His former volume of Sermons was ſpoken of in our ſeventh volume, p. 413, and recommended to the notice of our readers. By the ſucceſs of the former ſet of diſcourſes, he has been induced to ſubjoin this collection to it. Some of theſe were preached on public occaſions, and they breathe in general a ſpirit of ſincere patriotiſm, as well as active piety.

POLITICS.

ART. 35. *Conſtitutional Objections to the Government of Ireland by a ſeparate Legiſlature, in a Letter to John Hamilton, Eſq. occaſioned by his Remarks on a Memoir on the projected Union. By Theobald M'Kenna, Eſq. Third Edition.* 8vo. 85 pp. Fitzpatrick, Dublin. 1799.

Though we cannot in future allot ſo large a ſpace as they have hitherto occupied, to publications on the intended Union with Ireland, the

the ſingular merit of the tract before us entitles it to as full a conſideration as circumſtances will admit. Mr. M. has already been diſtinguiſhed as the author of an *able political work. It appears alſo, from what is ſaid in this Letter, that he had (whether privately or publicly is not ſaid) ſtated his ſentiments on the meaſure of an Union, and that the gentleman to whom this Letter is addreſſed had animadverted upon them. In reply to thoſe animadverſions, the author argues from the events that have paſſed within a few years, from the mode of governing Ireland neceſſarily adopted of late, and, above all, from the ſtate of parties, and the religious differences which have agitated that kingdom, that no meaſure ſhort of a Legiſlative Union promiſes the perfect re-eſtabliſhment or ſecure preſervation of tranquillity. As we cannot, within the limits which we have preſcribed to ourſelves, enumerate the writer's arguments (ſome of which are unavoidably ſimilar to thoſe which we have detailed from other publications) we ſhall mention only, that the cenſure of the empty vanity of apparent ſeparation with real conjuction, is oppoſed, with great force and effect, in p. 18.

The ſituation of Ireland with regard to foreign countries is then examined; and it is ſhown, that "although, as to each other, Great Britain and Ireland are diſtinct provinces, in the contemplation of mankind they already form an incorporated ſtate, under a ſingle head, with all the external appearance of an united people." This argument is purſued ingeniouſly (we think irrefragably) and, while the author reprobates the views and plans of the United Iriſhmen, he points out that, "if the vanity of holding a rank among ſtates was either a wiſe, a ſalutary, or a juſt purſuit, then the means which theſe perſons pointed out, and thoſe means only, ought to be adopted." On the principles of thoſe who would preſerve the connection on its preſent footing, the Iriſh, "without the dignity of being a ſeparate ſtate, would have all the inconvenience of being a ſeparate people." The conduct of Ireland at former periods, and the ſeveral ſtatutes enforcing her dependance on the Britiſh Crown, are ſtated in proof of this aſſertion.

The conſequences ariſing from the preſent ſyſtem are next conſidered, and all the diſtractions of Ireland aſcribed to its influence. Mr. M'Kenna further inſiſts on "the inaptitude of Britiſh inſtitutions to the Iriſh ſtate," owing to the very different circumſtances of the two kingdoms. In this part, the beneficial purpoſes effected by the Britiſh Parliament are well delineated, and contraſted with the defects in the parliamentary conſtitution of Ireland; defects which, the author ſhows, can only be remedied by the great meaſure propoſed. The motives to an Union ariſing from the ſtate of religion in Ireland, and the claims of the Roman Catholics, are alſo ably and temperately diſcuſſed. Upon the whole, this tract (though it comprehends but a part of the author's plan) may be claſſed among the beſt publications which have appeared on the important queſtion to which it relates.

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* "Political Eſſays on Ireland." See Brit. Crit. vol. iv. p. 600.

ART.

ART. 36. *The Speech of the Right Honourable Lord Viſcount Caſtlereagh, upon delivering to the Houſe of Commons of Ireland his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's Meſſage, on the Subject of an Incorporating Union with Great Britain; with the Reſolutions, containing the Terms on which it is propoſed to carry that Meaſure into effect. Feb.* 5, 1800. 8vo. 46 pp. 1s. Stockdale.

The very intereſting diſcuſſions in the Iriſh Parliament, on the expediency of an Union with Great Britain, being now concluded, it becomes material to examine the mode by which it is deſigned to carry this important meaſure into effect, and to enquire how far it is calculated to ſecure the advantages hoped for, and to obviate the difficulties foreſeen. To facilitate this public object, we preſume, the able and perſpicuous Speech before us has been circulated in this kingdom; and, we think, no publication could be better calculated to anſwer ſuch a purpoſe.

After expatiating on the diſpoſition lately ſhown by a majority of perſons of property in Ireland to ſupport the intended meaſure, the Noble Lord ſtates to the Houſe the motives of Adminiſtration for proceeding in a different courſe from that purſued in effecting the Union with Scotland, and laying at once before the Parliaments the propoſed Articles, without any appointment of commiſſioners or previous treaty. He then ſets forth the ſeveral Articles in detail, with ſuitable explanations. In the courſe of theſe explanations, he adverts to and anſwers the principal objections to this meaſure, which have been urged with ſo much vehemence. As there cannot be any great novelty on this part of the ſubject, we will only obſerve, that it is treated with great ability and ſoundneſs of reaſoning. On the commercial and financial part of the plan, the Noble Lord gives the cleareſt and moſt ſatisfactory expoſition we have hitherto met with; and the Articles appear highly liberal on the part of Great Britain. The method alſo adopted, of reducing the repreſentation of Ireland to the members for counties and principal cities alone, ſeems the leaſt exceptionable that could be deviſed, and likely to anſwer all the alledged good purpoſes of a Reform in Parliament, without the inconveniencies and dangers that might be apprehended from ſuch a meaſure. As the whole plan, however, is before the Parliament of this kingdom for its final ratification, we will only add, that, on as full and impartial a conſideration as we have been able to beſtow on the ſubject, we coincide with the Noble Lord in thinking, "that the propoſal is ſuch an one as it is at once honourable for Great Britain to offer, and for Ireland to accept. It is one which will entirely remove thoſe anomalies from the executive, which are the perpetual ſources of diſcontent and jealouſy. It is one, which will relieve the apprehenſions of thoſe who fear that Ireland was, in conſequence of an Union, to be burthened with the debt of Great Britain. It is one, which, by eſtabliſhing a fair principle of contribution, goes to releaſe Ireland from an expence of one million in time of war, and of 500,000l. in time of peace. It is one, which increaſes the reſource of its commerce, protects its manufactures, ſecures to us the Britiſh market, and encourages all the

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productions of its ſoil. It is one, that by uniting the Church Eſtabliſhments, and conſolidating the Legiſlatures of the Empire, puts an end to religious jealouſy, and removes the poſſibility of ſeparation. It is one, which places the great queſtion, which has ſo long agitated the country, upon the broad principles of imperial policy, and diveſts it of all its local difficulties. It is one, which eſtabliſhes ſuch a repreſentation for the country, as muſt lay aſleep for ever the queſtion of Parliamentary Reform; which, combined with religious diviſions, has produced all the diſtractions and calamities of Ireland." P. 32.

ART. 37. *A Propoſal for uniting the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.* 8vo. 32 pp. 1s. 6d. Hatchard. 1800.

In the Advertiſement to this little tract, we are informed that it was originally printed in 1751, and is reprinted from that edition without alteration.

The propoſal of this writer for an Union, is of the ſame nature with that which is now happily ſo near its completion. His arguments, ſo far as they go, are ſenſible and juſt; but, what may appear extraordinary, at the preſent time, are, for the moſt part, addreſſed to the people of this country, as it was from *them* that the chief oppoſition to an Union with Ireland was, at that period, expected. The author, however, ſtates very forcibly the benefits likely to accrue to both kingdoms from the meaſure propoſed, and urges the period at which he wrote as the moſt favourable for carrying it into effect, predicting, that "perhaps the Iriſh may, influenced by inſolence and vanity, hereafter unwiſely refuſe an Union if offered to them." We cannot but be ſtruck by the recollection, how near this prophecy was being accompliſhed. From the characters of the ſovereign then on the throne, and his Miniſter (Mr. Pelham) the author anticipates ſucceſs to the meaſure, and increaſed fame to the reign of the King, and adminiſtration of the ſtateſman. This honourable diſtinction was reſerved for another reign; and we cannot expreſs our ſentiments better than (mutatis mutandis) in the ſentence that concludes this tract.

"The preſent ſcheme is truly worthy of their abilities; and, ſince fame is the nobleſt reward in this world for virtue, next to its own conſciouſneſs of well-doing, let them be aſſured beſides the gratitude of the preſent age, it will be remembered to lateſt poſterity, that the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland were united, when George the Second was their King, and Mr. Pelham was Chancellor of the Exchequer." P. 31.

ART. 38. *Refutation of Dr. Duigenan's Appendix; or, an Attempt to aſcertain the Extent, Population, and Wealth of Ireland, and the relative Numbers of its Proteſtant and Roman Catholic Inhabitants.* 8vo. 78 pp. 1s. 6d. Stockdale. 1800.

The Appendix to Dr. Duigenan's *State of Ireland*, was deſigned to prove that the population of that kingdom has been greatly over-rated; that it does not exceed three millions, of which the Roman Catholics are to the Proteſtants as two to one, not as three to one, as has generally been ſuppoſed; and that the property, real and perſonal, of the latter,

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is nearly in the proportion of fifty to one, to that which the Catholics poſſeſs. Theſe poſitions are combated throughout by the writer before us; who, reaſoning on very probable *data*, and ſupported by the authority of Mr. Chalmers, eſtimates the population of Ireland at four millions at leaſt. He alſo attempts greatly to reduce the number of the Proteſtants, and the relative amount of their property. But on theſe points he depends (in our opinion, at leaſt) on very looſe and doubtful conjectures. Nothing can more ſtrongly ſhow the uncivilized and often diſturbed ſtate of Ireland, than the difficulty of forming any thing like a certain eſtimate on points of this nature. The removal of this uncertainty will probably be one of the benefits derived from the Union.

ART. 39. *Miſconceptions of Facts, and Miſtatements of the public Accounts, by the Right Hon. John Foſter, Speaker of the Iriſh Houſe of Commons. Proved and corrected according to the Official Documents, and Authentic Evidence of the Inſpector-General of Great-Britain. In a Letter to William Johnſon, Eſq. Member of the Iriſh Parliament, from the Rev. Dr. Clarke, Secretary for the Library, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.* 8vo. 74 pp. Hatchard. 1799.

Almoſt all the material parts of Mr. Foſter's Speech had already been anſwered, with great force and effect, by Mr. W. Smith, and Mr. Douglas. The anſwer now before us is, if poſſible, ſtill more complete and deciſive. It refutes the aſſertions of Mr. F. on the commercial part of the ſubject, on the authority of thoſe very documents which the Right Hon. Gentleman himſelf cites in ſupport of them. All that Mr. F.'s book contains on commerce, is reduced by Dr. Clarke to two propoſitions, namely, "that the Iriſh cannot loſe their trade if they refuſe an Union; and, that they cannot extend it if they embrace an Union." As both parties appeal to the ſame authority (the Official Accounts of the Inſpector-General of the Cuſtoms) every reader is enabled to decide on the juſtice and accuracy of their reſpective ſtatements. We will, however, give a few ſpecimens of the points, we will not ſay controverted, but (as appears to us) unanſwerably refuted by Dr. Clarke.

Mr. Foſter had ſtated (p. 80 of his Speech) that, "in the trade of raw articles, there is a balance of ſupply to Great Britain of *nearly two millions and a half.*" But Dr. Clarke ſhows, by the Inſpector-General's Accounts, that, inſtead of this "balance of ſupply to Britain," this part of the trade is a loſs to her, by a "balance of above three hundred thouſand pounds." He explains how this miſ-ſtatement ariſes, and proves, from the ſame documents, that, on the trade carried on between the two countries, with their reſpective products and manufactures, Ireland gains a balance of almoſt *three millions and a half yearly*, and that on the general import and export trade, there is a balance in favour of Ireland, amounting to above *two millions gain annually*, and, on the entire trade revenues and bounties, ſhe is a gainer by a balance of *above two millions ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſeven thouſand pounds annually*. Dr. C. alſo goes at large into the linen trade, and refutes the aſſertions of Mr. Foſter on that and other commercial ſubjects. He very

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ſucceſsfully oppoſes the Right Hon. Gentleman's opinion in 1785, to his aſſertions in 1799, and ſhows a palpable contradiction between them. He further reaſons, we think concluſively, on the ſuppoſed *final* adjuſtment in 1782, and the other leading arguments in Mr. F.'s Speech. As the queſtion here agitated appears to have been ſince, in effect, decided by the proper authority, we will go no further into the diſcuſſion, but recommend the peruſal of this able tract to thoſe, if any ſuch there are, with whom the opinion and arguments of the Iriſh Speaker, on this queſtion, have ſtill any conſiderable weight.

MISCELLANIES.

ART. 40. *Hiſtorical and Philoſophical Memoirs of Pius the Sixth, and of his Pontificate, down to the Period of his Retirement into Tuſcany; containing curious and intereſting Particulars, d rived from the moſt authentic Sources of Information, concerning his private Life, his Diſputes with the different Powers of Europe, the Cauſes which led to the Subverſion of the Papal Throne, and the Roman Revolution. Tranſlated from the French. Two Volumes. With a Portrait of Pius VI. and a Plan of the Pontine Marſhes.* 8vo. 12s. Robinſons. 1799.

The reader, who has any previous and correct information reſpecting the Pontificate of Pius VI. will be convinced, from the peruſal of theſe volumes, that the author muſt have been intimately acquainted with the moſt ſecret incidents of that period; but that he has wilfully diſtorted and exaggerated every fact, ſo as to make it convey as unfavourable an opinion as poſſible of the Roman government. Pius was liberal and munificent, and a century earlier would have been almoſt idolized as a Pontiff. Some of his public works were directed by a bad taſte, and brought on a uſeleſs expenditure, particularly that of the great Sacriſty at St. Peter's; but he was more frequently the projector of ſuch as were of high public utility. The draining of the Pontine Marſhes was a glorious work; nor ought the grant of a ſmall part of them to his nephew, to detract materially from his merit in that undertaking. We have little doubt that this work was written under the eye of the Chev. Azara, who was miniſter of Spain at Rome during the whole of the Pontificate of Pius VI. firſt under the Duke of Grimaldi, when Ambaſſador, and afterwards in his own Perſon. The laſt four or five chapters are a continued eulogy of the virtues and ſagacity of this Azara, who was the great perſonal favourite of Pius, and knew every tranſaction of the Roman government. He affected the beſt principles, yet early in the Revolution of France he recommended the Pope to acquieſce in the French clerical code. There are many circumſtances ſtated in theſe Memoirs which Azara only could know, and they may be almoſt as properly called the Memoirs of him as of Pius. The author, who wrote undoubtedly under his direction, always vaunts his candour, honeſty, and attachment to the Pope; and endeavours to put the Pope in the wrong in every tranſaction. He

has introduced alſo many falſe and abſurd anecdotes, ſuch as thoſe of the Pope and his cook, and that of the painter, well known in Rome to be fabulous. In a word, the curioſity which is gratified by the facts related in this work, ought to be ſtrongly guarded by ſuſpicion of the author's deſign in his mode of repreſenting them.

ART. 41. *The Queſtion of Scarcity plainly ſtated, and Remedies conſidered; with Obſervations on permanent Meaſures to keep Wheat at a more regular Price. By Arthur Young, Eſq. F. R. S. and Secretary to the Board of Agriculture.* 8vo. 2s. Wright. 1800.

"My object," ſays the author, "in writing this tract, is to attempt to ſtate the queſtion as *clear* as I can, between thoſe who are full of apprehenſions that the ſcarcity is ſo real and great that no meaſures can remedy it, and others who think it ſo trifling that no meaſures are neceſſary, except for ſatisfying the people, and ſhewing the attention of their rulers. A very plain ſtatement of what I conceive to be well-authenticated facts, will, I truſt, have the effect of proving, that the ſcarcity is ſo great as to demand effective meaſures, but by no means ſo formidable as to render ſuch meaſures vain; for I am well perſuaded that the Legiſlature may remedy the evil completely."

The degree of the ſcarcity is firſt conſidered. A common crop of wheat, upon an average, throughout the kingdom, is ſhown to be nearly twenty-four buſhels per acre; and the deficiency of the laſt crop to be in England more than one third, in Scotland about half. The names of the author's correſpondents, from whom he derived this information, being ſet before his readers, they are enabled to judge, each individual at leaſt for his own particular county, what dependence may be placed on their repreſentations. To ſome of us the names from *Lincolnſhire* are ſufficiently familiar; and we are compelled to ſay, that moſt of theſe informers are conſidered, at home, as having no great degree of knowledge; and that others have betrayed (in their accounts inſerted in Mr. Young's General View of Lincolnſhire) much haſte and inadvertency in collecting information, and ſome partiality in communicating it. If all the author's correſpondents were of the ſame ſtamp, we ſhould pronounce this account of deficient crops to be of ſmall value. But we find names from other diſtricts, ſufficient to redeem the credit of this account.

Mr. Young appears to have reaſon on his ſide, in the following remonſtrance:

"To tell the people, as ſo many perſons have done, both in and out of Parliament, on the authority of one or two diſtricts, firſt that the deficiency was only a fourth; and next that the ſtock in hand more than covered it, nay almoſt twice over covered it; to give a long detail (connected with ſuch aſſertions) of ſtacks here and ſtacks there; to ſpeak in the ſame breath of the immenſe profits made by men of a certain deſcription, who had been great purchaſers—What was all this, but directly to tell the people, "*You are deceived and cheated by monopoliſts and millers; you are paying an unjuſt price; a price, not the reſult of ſeaſons or deficiency, but of keeping back that corn which ought now to be in the market.*" Language could ſcarcely deviſe a ſurer means of inflaming

ſtaming the people to madneſs, and pointing their enmity to a ſet of men, againſt whom they are ready enough of themſelves to harbour an ill-will: is it conceivable that the very men who have been forward in ſuch repreſentations, are thoſe who accuſe my evidence to the Committee, as tending directly to kindle a general mutiny!—Mark the difference of our language—mine has been—*the deficiency is great and real; the ſtock in hand ſmall; a very high price the neceſſary conſequence—the evil is from God:* patience and ſubmiſſion the only concluſion.—What has theirs been? *No; the deficiency was ſmall; the ſtock in hand great; there is plenty of corn, but they will not let you have it.* Who could have wondered, when ſuch was the language, had the enraged populace proceeded to violence? But (no thanks to theſe perſons) the people were wiſer; they knew what the ſeaſons had been; they knew the ſhortneſs of the crop; they knew that a high price was the neceſſary conſequence; and, truſting to the wiſdom of Parliament, and the benevolence univerſally expanding through the country, remained quiet and unoffending." P. 54.

The *remedies* propoſed are, to encourage the culture of potatoes—to this we ſee no objection; to prohibit the feeding of horſes, kept for pleaſure, on oats—how this prohibition is to be enforced, we cannot imagine; the converſion of every ſcrap of waſte and neglected land into little poſſeſſions by the poor—of which meaſure we much approve, provided care can be taken that the *poor only* ſhall at all times poſſeſs them, and that the highways be not ſpoiled by encroachments; the aſſignment of gardens and graſs-land to labourers, for one or two cows—here we think that *one* cow is ſufficient, and that ſhe ought to be *previouſly earned* by the labourer, which would be a powerful inducement to young ſervants, both male and female, to be ſober and frugal.

"The high price at preſent I conſider as *entirely* ariſing from the ſeaſons; but as a deficiency in the crop of 33 per cent. ought not to be attended with a riſe of 100 per cent." &c. (P. 71.) Here ſeems to be a manifeſt inconſiſtency. If a riſe of 100 per cent. be too great (as it doubtleſs is) for a deficiency of 33 per cent. then ſome additional cauſe, beyond *the ſeaſons*, muſt be aſſigned for the preſent high price; and that cauſe we apprehend to be—*ſpeculation*; of which the ſpeculators will repent, we think, before the next harveſt.

From theſe temporary remedies of a ſcarcity, Mr. Young proceeds to meaſures of a permanent nature; namely, 1. Aſcertain the prices of corn. 2. A general incloſure. 3. Give land to cottagers. 4. Parochial aſſiſtance in food, to be in rice, &c. 5. Number the people. 6. Regiſter the acres of wheat and rye ſown. (P. 71.) The tract is concluded by ſome pious and juſt reflections. (pp. 85, 86.)

The Appendix contains "flour and bread, and mill experiments, by the Earl of Egremont;" an account of the conſumption of oatmeal in Ireland and Scotland; price of rice in India; and import of corn into Great Britain, from 1781 to 1799.

ART. 42. *True Causes of our present Distress for Provisions; with a natural, easy, and effectual Plan for the Prevention of so great a Calamity. With some Hints respecting the absolute Necessity of an increased Population. By William Brooke, F. S. A.* 8vo. 85 pp. 2s. Symonds. 1800.

The principal causes of the present scarcity in the articles of wheat and other grain, butcher's meat, poultry, &c. this author declares to be, "monopoly of farms; the immense number of horses kept in this kingdom; the neglect in breeding cows, horned cattle, hogs, asses, and goats; the almost disuse of fish, and carelessness of our fisheries; the present method of supporting the clergy; too extensive hop-grounds; neglect of orcharding," &c. On each of these topics he expatiates at large, particularly the first; which he seems to consider as the primary cause of the great increase in the price of provisions, and of the distress experienced of late. Several of these points, so far as they can be made the subjects of legislative provisions, are undoubtedly well worthy of the consideration of Parliament. But we fear many of the neglects and abuses of which the writer complains, cannot be remedied by any *law*, without an undue interference with the management of private property, and a violation of habits long established. This tract may, however, afford some useful hints to the laudable societies for promoting agriculture, encouraging fisheries, and bettering the condition of the poor.

ART. 43. *A Poetic Survey round Birmingham; with a brief Description of the different Curiosities and Manufactories of the Place. Intended as a Guide to Strangers. By J. Bisset, Author of the Orphan Boy*, the Flights of Fancy, &c. Accompanied by a Magnificent Directory; with the Names, Professions, &c. superbly engraved in emblematic Plates.* 8vo. 6s. Proof Plates, 10s. 6d. Coloured, One Guinea; or, printed in Colours, 2l. 2s. Printed for the Author, Birmingham; sold by Heptinstall, Holborn, London. 1800.

The various contents of this singular and curious work determine it to the class of Miscellanies; the more particularly, because even the part that wears a poetic form, does not aspire to rank as *poetry*, but professes only to tell plain facts in very plain words. The author declares himself quite easy about his poetic fame. To the following effect he speaks more than once.

I seek no praise, to plaudits lay no claim,
(My pen, I fear, will never raise my fame)
But rest contented, hoping to produce
A work of novelty and general use.
No high-flown metaphors shall lead the Muse
In mazy labyrinth her way to lose,
Or soar on eagle wings, with vain pretence,
But in plain language she'll her tale commence.

Mr. B. is as good as his word; pure description here does not "hold the place of sense," but of poetry, and the reader is told in rhyme all that he could expect to find in a book of prosaic directions. The *Di-*

* See Brit. Crit. Nov. 1799, Art. 18.

rectory is executed on a plan as novel as it is *Magnificent*. It conſiſts of a ſeries of plates, deſigned by Mr. Biſſet, and containing views of Birmingham and the vicinity, with ſome allegorical deſigns, on which are introduced names of the various merchants, manufacturers, and tradeſmen of the place, claſſed in their reſpective occupations. The engravings are ſufficiently good, particularly that of Soho, and ſome of the moſt important views. This novel enterpriſe will doubtleſs receive encouragement; and of the many ſtrangers whom curioſity ſhall hereafter lead to viſit Birmingham, few will omit to viſit Mr. Biſſet's Muſeum, or to purchaſe his Directory.

ART. 44. *A Narrative of what paſſed at Killala, in the County of Mayo, and the Parts adjacent, during the French Invaſion, in the Summer of* 1798. *By an Eye-Witneſs.* 8vo. 148 pp. 2s. 6d. Stockdale. 1800.

ART. 45. *A Narrative of what paſſed at Killala, in the County of Mayo, and the Parts adjacent, during the French Invaſion, in the Summer of* 1798. *By an Eye Witneſs.* 8vo. 3s. 6d. Wright. 1800.

This Eye-Witneſs is no leſs a perſonage than the Biſhop of Killala, who was compelled, for a long period of time, to be a ſpectator of the ſcenes which are here deſcribed, and who was himſelf treated with much perſonal indignity by General Humbert, though that officer afterwards wrote his Lordſhip a letter expreſſive of eſteem and reſpect. The Narrative is exceedingly intereſting, and written in a plain and artleſs manner; the characters in particular of the French officers, Humbert, Charoſt, Boudet, and Ponſon, are repreſented with much vivacity and effect. One or two emotions of levity have eſcaped the writer, which ſeem rather out of place; but it is certain that the Biſhop conducted himſelf throughout this trying calamity with extraordinary preſence of mind, good ſenſe, and fortitude. The ladies of the Biſhop's family ſeem alſo entitled to an equal degree of commendation; their ſufferings muſt indeed have been extreme. Between the two editions here announced, there is no great variation; but the former is the edition authorized by the Biſhop, and the corrections there introduced were made at his ſuggeſtion.

ART. 46. *A Review of the Review of a new Preface to the Second Edition of Mr. Jones's Life of Biſhop Horne, in the Britiſh Critic, for February*, 1800. *In a Letter to a Friend. By A. I. N.* 8vo. 20 pp. 1s. Hatchard. 1800.

Mr. Jones was a man of talents and worth, of great ſagacity, and ſincere piety, but united with an imagination which ſometimes appeared to out-ſtrip his judgment. He had ſeveral friends, of leſs genius and judgment than himſelf, who blindly deemed him infallible. In that number we could not arrange ourſelves, and thereby incurred their cenſure. His aid to the Britiſh Critic conſiſted in this, that he belonged to, perhaps formed, the ſociety which firſt propoſed the plan of ſuch a Review. But the Review might have periſhed a thouſand times, before he, or many of his admiring friends, would have written a ſingle line to ſupport it; and the moment we appeared not to adopt all his opinions,

opinions, he and they "complained of it." The preſent tract may be conſidered as a ſpecimen of the kind of publication, which thoſe friends would have produced by themſelves. Its attack upon us turns chiefly upon this, that we did not enter into a detail and diſputation, which we thought, and ſtill think, unneceſſary.

ART. 47. *Memoirs of Hyppolite Clairon, the celebrated French Actreſs, with Reflections upon the Dramatic Art. Written by herſelf. Tranſlated from the French. Two Volumes.* 12mo. 8s. Robinſons. 1800.

The continued high price of paper has not operated as we expected it would, to the prevention of much ſtupidity and traſh, in the form of French and German tranſlations, &c. &c. They who will give eight ſhillings for theſe two volumes, muſt, in our opinion, have great plenty of money or very little wit.

ART. 48. *Memoir of the Operations of the Army of the Danube, under the Command of General Jourdan, 1799; taken from the Manuſcripts of that Officer. Tranſlated from the French.* 8vo. 4s. Debrett. 1799.

The retreat of General Jourdan in the laſt campaign, before the forces of the Archduke, excited in Paris a great clamour againſt that officer. This Memoir is written by himſelf, in his own vindication, and that of the troops he commanded. He imputes his ill-ſucceſs principally to the war-miniſter, who did not ſend the reinforcements required and promiſed. The publication has generally an appearance of frankneſs and candour, not without a portion of that vaunting which invariably diſtinguiſhes the French Generals, whenever they detail their own proceedings.

ART. 49. *A Memoir of the Life of R. B. Sheridan, Eſq. with a conciſe Critique upon the new Tragedy entitled Pizarro.* 8vo. 1s. 6d. Parſons. 1799.

A very flattering and favourable account of the life of Mr. Sheridan, printed upon vile paper. The critique on Pizarro is in the ſame ſtyle; it ſeems to be written by ſome dramatical friend, if we may judge from the following ſpecimen: "Mr. Sheridan excoriated the Premier with the feather of the Laſh."

ART. 50. *Obſervations on the Office of Conſtable, with a View to its Improvement; in a Letter to Patrick Colquhoun, Eſq. One of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, for the Counties of Middleſex, Surry, Kent, and Eſſex.* 8vo. 40 pp. 1s. Sael, &c. 1799.

Theſe Obſervations refer principally to thoſe parts of the metropolis, comprehended within the city and liberty of Weſtminſter, and the diviſions of Finſbury, Holborn, and the Tower Hamlets. To the remaining diſtricts they are leſs applicable (p. 9, note) and to country diſtricts ſcarcely at all. The author arranges the reſult of his inquiries

ries under five propoſitions: 1. An alteration in the mode of electing the Conſtables; 2. An augmentation of their number; 3. Preſcribed rules of order and diſcipline, to be obſerved by them in the execution of their duty; 4. More adequate means for proſecuting delinquents; 5. An annual ſtipend, in ſome degree, ſuited to the labour and loſs of time to which the active Conſtable is liable." P. 8. To theſe a further propoſal is added; "That the *High* Conſtable, alſo, ſhall receive for his ſervices an annual ſalary." P. 33. This tract ſhows an intimate acquaintance with the ſubjects of which it treats, and deſerves the ſerious attention of thoſe to whom the civil power of the kingdom is principally confided.

ART. 51. *The Engliſh Reader, or Pieces in Proſe and Poetry, ſelected from the beſt Writers, deſigned to aſſiſt Young Perſons to read with Propriety and Effect, to improve their Language and Sentiments, and to inculcate ſome of the moſt important Principles of Piety and Virtue; with a few preliminary Obſervations on the Principles of good Reading. By Lindley Murray, Author of Engliſh Grammar adapted to the different Claſſes of Learners.* 8vo. 3s. 6d. Longman. 1799.

We have formerly mentioned, with praiſe, "Engliſh Exerciſes," by this author. The preſent publication is well adapted for the uſe of young perſons. The ſelections are made with good taſte, and with a view to moral and religious improvement, as well as mere entertainment. It has alſo the merit of being neatly and perſpicuouſly printed, and at the ſame time very cheap.

FOREIGN CATALOGUE.

FRANCE.

ART. 52. *Mémoires de la Société d'hiſtoire-naturelle de Paris.* An 7.

The Society of Natural Hiſtory had already publiſhed, in 1789, a volume of Memoirs under the title of *Actes de la Société d'hiſtoire-naturelle*, containing very important contributions by MM. *Deſfontaines, Lamarck, Richard, Boſc*, &c. They were prevented from continuing it by the difficulty of the times, the inconvenience of the ſize *in folio*, and by the expences with which it was attended. It has now aſſumed a different form and title, and we hope therefore that this really uſeful undertaking will no longer meet with the ſame obſtacles, and that the volumes, or ſections of volumes, will ſucceed each other within a reaſonable time.

This

This volume, conſiſting of 171 pages, is preceded by a liſt of the members and aſſociates; which is followed by *ſeventeen memoirs* on different queſtions of Natural Hiſtory, accompanied with ten well-engraved plates.

Among theſe Memoirs there are *five* on *Zoology*, with the following titles:

1. *Mémoire*, by Mr. Geoffroy, *ſur les prolongemens frontaux des animaux ruminans.*

2. *Mémoires ſur la manière dont ſe fait la nutrition des inſectes*, by M. *Cuvier*; with a plate, deſigned and engraved by himſelf.

3. Mémoire ſur les araignées mineuſes, by M. *Latreille*, author of the *Méthode entomologique*, the *Hiſtoire des fourmis*, likewiſe accompanied with a plate, deſigned by *Coquebert.*

4. *Sur les genres de la* Sèche, *du* Calmar *et du* Poulpe, *vulgairement nommés* Polypes de mer, by M. *Lamarck.*

The author, who may be conſidered as a very eminent botaniſt, and writer on phyſics, has likewiſe particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf as an helminthologiſt, by his continuation of the *Hiſtoire des Vers*, undertaken by *Bruguières* for the *Encyclopédie méthodique.* This Memoir is followed by another:

5. *Sur une nouvelle claſſification des coquilles*, by the ſame author, intended as an introduction to the *Elemens de Conchyliogie*, likewiſe to be publiſhed by him; in which he has generally adopted the reform ſuggeſted by *Bruguières*; not, however, without conſiderable improvements of it.

Three Memoirs, in this Collection, belong to the department of *Botany*, and contain deſcriptions of new plants, or, at leaſt, of ſuch as are but little known. They are:

1. *Deſcription du* Lygée Sparte (Lygeum Spartum) by M. *Richard.*

2. *Une Diſſertation ſur le genre* Dalea, by Mr. *Ventenat*, author of the *Tableau de botanique.* Mr. *V.* afterwards gives a complete deſcription of the *Agynéja*, and reforms its character.

3. The laſt Memoir on Botany is by Mr. Decandole, *ſur quelques genres de la famille des Siliculeuſes, et en particulier ſur le nouveau genre* Sennébiera.

There are likewiſe here *eight Memoirs* on ſubjects of *Mineralogy*, *five* of which were communicated by M. *Hauy.* They are:

1. *Une note ſur la double refraction des ſubſtances minérales.*

2. *Obſervation ſur des cryſtaux trouvés parmi des pierres de Ceylan, et qui paroiſſent appartenir à l'eſpèce du* Corindon, *vulgairement* Spath Adamantin.

3. *Mémoire ſur la poſſibilité de ſubſtituer hypothétiquement les formes ſécondaires des cryſtaux aux véritables formes primitives, de manière à obtenir encore des réſultats conformes aux lois de la ſtructure.*

4. *Mémoire ſur les formes cryſtallines du* mercure ſulfuré *ou* cinnabre.

5. *Mémoire ſur la comparaiſon des cryſtaux de* Strontiane ſulfatée *avec ceux de* Baryte ſulfatée, *nommés communément* Spaths peſans.

Mr. *Gillet Leaumont* has likewiſe contributed *two Memoirs* to this Collection:

1. *Obſervations générales ſur le giſſement et la forme des replis ſucceſſifs que l'on remarque dans certaines couches de ſubſtances minérales, et par-*

particulièrement des mines de houille, *suivies de conjectures sur l'origine de ces replis.*

2. *Description d'un groupe de cryſtaux de* chaux carbonatée triforme, *préſentant les diſpoſitions des molécules qui compoſent ces cryſtaux.*

Mr. *Leliévre* gives the *Deſcription de la* Lépidolithe, which has been known in Germany upwards of eight years, under the name of *Lilalithos*, on account of its colour, which is that of the lilac. It was firſt diſcovered by the Abbé *Poda*, as it was alſo deſcribed hy *Boſc*, and afterwards by *Klaproth* under its preſent name. *Eſpr. d. Journ.*

ART. 53. *Introduction à l'étude de la botanique, ouvrage orné de* 10 *planches coloriées, contenant un diſcours ſur l'accord des ſciences naturelles; un traité complet et comparé des organes des plantes, et des fonctions de ces organes à toutes les époques de leur vie: les termes d'uſage en botanique y ſont appliqués et expliqués; par* J. C. Philibert. Paris; An 7. 2 Voll. 8vo. of upwards of 500 pp. each.

After an excellent Preliminary Diſcourſe on the connection which ſubſiſts between the different natural ſciences, the author obſerves that *Botany*, in its moſt general acceptation, compriſes ſeven objects, which may be conſidered under three principal heads; the organization and virtues of plants, with the methods of treating of them. Of theſe three parts, the firſt (their organization) occupies the two firſt volumes of this work, which are now before us. It comprehends only two of the ſeven objects alluded to, which are, 1, the phyſiology of plants, or vegetable phyſics, forming, according to the author, the baſis of all botanical knowledge; 2, the art of deſcribing them in appropriate terms.

The firſt chapter, the phyſiology of plants, is itſelf divided into two ſections; the firſt treating of the organs of plants, and the ſecond of the functions of thoſe organs.

Having made his reader acquainted with the different parts of plants, in proportion as they develop themſelves; having likewiſe pointed out their principal uſes, and marked the differences which are found between dicotyledonous and monocotyledonous plants, the author arrives at the moſt intereſting of all, which are thoſe reproductory organs eſſentially conſtituting the flowers. Here his ſtyle appears to acquire ſuch additional perſpicuity, and to be animated with ſuch new colouring, as are ſuited to the nature and difficulty of the ſubject itſelf. On that of *inflorescence*, he obſerves:

" Dans ces inflorescences, les fleurs réunies dans le même lieu de la plante, mais diſtinctes et plus ou moins rapprochées, groupées ſous toutes les formes, développées ſur tous les plans, placées dans toutes les directions, offrent à nos regards les combinaiſons les plus variées. On diroit que les plantes auxquelles elles appartiennent, ſe diſputant la gloire de ſervir de modèle aux arts qui doivent les imiter, cherchent à ſe ſurpaſſer par la richeſſe ou la grace de la compoſition, l'élégance ou la ſingularité du deſſin.

" Ainſi, les fleurs du chèvre-feuille des jardins, diſpoſées en cercles ſur pluſieurs rangs autour d'une tige commune, y forment autant d'anneaux ou de VERTICILLES. Le froment dreſſe ſes *épis* tour à tour verts et doré. Le noiſetier et le bouleau laiſſent pendre négligemment

leurs

leurs *chatons* ; le maïs étale au ſommet de ſes tiges une riche *panicule* ; le marronier d'Inde élève vers le ciel ſes *thyrſes* ſuperbes; la vigne laiſſe tomber en *grappes* ſes fleurs moins intéreſſantes que les fruits qui doivent leur ſuccéder ; l'angélique, l'aneth, l'ammi, la coriandre, développent leurs *ombelles* plus ou moins bombées, ou tout à fait horizontales, dont les *cimes* du ſureau ne ſont qu'une imitation imparfaite ; tandis que le ſorbier, trop élevé pour cacher l'irregularité de ſon inflorescence, amenant cependant au même niveau ſes fleurs portées ſur des pédoncules inégaux, n'offre, aux yeux exercés du botaniſte, au lieu d'ombelles, que des *corymbes* ; et que l'œillet de poëte, dont les fleurs atteignent auſſi un niveau à peu près égal, ou un ſommet légèrement bombé, ne lui préſente que des *faiſceaux* confus."

After having exhauſted what he had to ſay, concerning the flowers in their imperfect ſtate, Mr. *Ph.* goes back, as it were, to examine their arrangement in the bud, and to ſpeak of their florition and development, from which he takes occaſion to conſider the ingenious idea of *Linnæus*, to know the hour and the temperature by means of the clock and calendar of Flora.

" Enfin," ſays he, " le bouton s'eſt ouvert, et les couleurs variées de la fleur qu'il renfermoit, annoncent, par leur éclat, que la plante eſt au plus beau moment de ſon exiſtence. L'épanouiſſement du bouton conſtitue la floraiſon ; la rupture des anthères, et la dilatation des ſtigmates, préparent la fécondation ; l'expanſion du pollen la termine et l'aſſure."

After the fecundation, the ſcene changes.

" A la profuſion de l'amour," continues the author, " ſuccède une ſage et ſévère économie. La corolle, les anthères, leurs filets, quelquefois les ſtigmates et leur ſtyle, et juſqu'au calyce lui-même, dans les eſpèces où il ne s'unit point avec le fruit, ſont devenus des êtres ſans néceſſité, des bouches inutiles qu'il faut ſupprimer. Le fruit naiſſant a fixé toute la ſollicitude de la nature ; c'eſt à lui qu'elle deſtine toute la nourriture ; dès lors, elle ne ſouffre plus de partage, et la retire à tout ce qui l'environne."

Mr. *Ph.* ſtill purſuing the ſame plan, deſcribes what paſſes during the defloration and the formation of the fruit. Arrived at its maturity, the fruit is ſeparated from the plant of which it forms a part ; but nature employs different means to ſpread it abroad to conſiderable diſtances, which conſtitute diſſemination. The fall of the leaves, or efoliation, is the laſt phænomenon which the plant preſents; but though the ſeverity of the cold ſeems to threaten it with death and ſterility, it ſtill preſerves in itſelf buds, which, on the return of the fine ſeaſon, are intended to reproduce both boughs and leaves, and flowers and fruits. There are ſome of theſe buds, which, in their properties, reſemble ſeed. The author is very circumſtantial in his deſcription of theſe different organs ; and their hiſtory terminates that of the plant.

" Je ſuis donc arrivé," ſays he, " a ce point de mon travail, où il m'eſt permis de conſidérer dans leur enſemble ces utiles végétaux, qui, néceſſaires à l'homme ſous tous les rapports et dans tous les temps, lui prodiguent des alimens, des combuſtibles, des vêtemens, mille ſubſtances utiles aux arts, des moyens aſſurés de ſoulager ſes maux, enfin une nourriture abondante pour les animaux de toute eſpèce dont il s'entoure,

et

et qui le ſervent.—Rien de ſemblable aux orages de nos paſſions, ne trouble la douce harmonie de leur exiſtence; leur vie ſilencieuſe, leur développement uniforme, l'ordre immuable dans lequel elles ſe ſuccèdent, offrent à l'homme fatigué de plus violentes émotions, un tableau qui le conſole et qui le calme. Puiſſante et douce influence! une aimable verdure repoſe l'ame la plus agitée, efface de triſtes ſouvenirs, change un funeſte déſeſpoir en une douce mélancolie; et peut-être qu'une même cauſe produit tout à la fois ces différens effets, rend à l'air ſa pureté, à la raiſon ſon empire, à la penſée ſa clarté, ſon énergie et ſa ſérénité!

" Les plantes ſemblent ſe conformer à toutes nos affections, à toutes nos ſituations morales. Tour à tour attributs de la victoire, ou ſymboles de la paix; gages brillans de l'amour, ou parures fortunées de l'hymen; prêtant leur ombre aux plaiſirs les plus bruyans, comme aux myſtères les plus ſecrets; on les voit, *embelliſſant le bonheur même*, paroître avec éclat dans le luxe des fêtes, et les demeures de l'opulence.—Mais, animer une retraite ſolitaire, inſpirer de douces rêveries, charmer les peines les plus ſecrètes, voilà ce qui paroît être pour elles un emploi de prédilection."

Mr. *Ph.* however, does not conſider himſelf to have perfectly finiſhed what he had to ſay concerning the organs of plants, till he had given ſome account of thoſe plants which exhibit exceptions to the common organization; this he has accordingly done in a conciſe, but ſatisfactory manner, after *Hedwig*, *Bulliard*, and *Smith*.

In the ſecond ſection of this chapter, the author treats, as we have already obſerved, of the organic functions of plants; this portion of the ſcience, which is certainly the moſt curious and important, muſt, at the ſame time, be allowed to be very imperfect. He divides their organic functions into daily and temporary; to the former of which claſſes belong the intuſ-ſuſception, the digeſtion, the circulation, the nutrition, the tranſpiration, and the *ſleep* of plants. Of this laſt diſcovery Mr. *Ph.* gives the hiſtory, which we ſhall here tranſcribe.

" Sauvages, médecin de Montpellier et botaniſte renommé, avoit envoyé au célèbre Linné des graines du *Lotus ornithopodioïdes*. Semées dans ſon jardin avec les ſoins convenables, elles y levèrent avec ſuccès. La première paire de fleurs qui parut, excita ſon attention. Il appelle ſon jardinier, les lui fait voir, et lui commande de veiller ſoigneuſement à leur conſervation. Occupé d'autres ſoins pendant cette journée, il ne peut trouver que fort tard le moment de revoir ſes fleurs chéries; il y court; il ne les voit plus. Le jardinier appelé, réprimandé, ne ſait comment s'excuſer, et promet plus de vigilance. Le lendemain, on voit encore deux fleurs briller dès la pointe du jour; celles-ci firent oublier la perte de la veille. Pour cette fois le jardinier aura ſoin qu'aucun accident n'en prive les regards de ſon maître. Cependant, le ſoir arrivé, les fleurs ont encore diſparu. Linné ſoupçonne alors quelque choſe d'extraordinaire; il ſe livre à un examen plus réfléchi: il apperçoit que la bractée ſeſſile qui termine le rameau fleuri, redreſſe et rapproche ſes trois folioles autour du pédoncule commun des fleurs, qui ſe courbent pour s'y renfermer, et, les embraſſant étroitement, en cache tout à fait la vue. Ainſi, les fleurs qu'on avoit priſes pour des productions du jour, n'étoient encore que celles de la veille. Ce phénomène

nomène fit ſoupçonner au botaniſte d'Upſal, qu'il en pourroit être de même de beaucoup d'autre plantes. Cette nuit même il s'arme d'une lanterne, et, faiſant pour la première fois une herboriſation nocturne, il va viſiter ſon jardin et ſes ſerres. Quelle eſt ſa ſurpriſe et ſon raviſſement! il voit ſes plantes ſe préſenter ſous un aſpect nouveau pour lui. Leur port eſt entièrement changé; les unes ont leur feuilles tout à fait ployées; dans les autres, elles ſont relevées, et forment autour de la jeune pouſſe une eſpèce de pavillon ſous lequel elles ſe repoſent. Les tendres folioles des légumineuſes, élevées ou abaiſſées paires par paires, ſont étroitement rapprochées l'une de l'autre, tandis que les feuilles entières ſont elles-mêmes rapprochées de la tige. D'autres plantes ont leurs feuilles inclinées vers la terre, ou renverſées ſur leur pétiole; quelques-unes les ont tout à fait pendantes; toutes préſentent au philoſophe qui les contemple, l'image du doux repos et d'un véritable ſommeil. Un ſpectacle ſi nouveau ravit le religieux et ſenſible Linné. Le ſilence de la nuit rend plus profondes encore les impreſſions qu'il reçoit; ſon cœur eſt vivement ému, des larmes coulent de ſes yeux; un ſecret important vient de lui être révélé.—Il n'eſt point d'expreſſions qui puiſſent rendre de ſemblables émotions; il faut avoir ſenti la nature pour en concevoir tout le charme."

From the daily functions of plants, the author paſſes to the temporary functions, which are effoliation and generation. In this laſt article, following his ordinary method, he gives an account of the ſyſtems which have been adopted, without aſſigning the reaſons or obſervations by which they are ſupported.

Mr. *Pb.* afterwards gives an account of the monſtroſities and diſorders of plants, terminating this chapter with the hiſtory of the vegetable, which he has attended throughout its whole progreſs, from the inſtant of its birth.

The ſecond chapter treats of the characters and deſcription of plants, and is likewiſe divided into two ſections. *Ibid.*

ART. 54. *Les Avantures de* Don Quichotte *de la Manche, traduites de l'Eſpagnol, par* Florian, *de l'Academie françaiſe, de celles de Madrid et de Florence.* De l'imprimerie de Didot, ainé, an 7. 6 voll. in 18. ſur carré fin d'Angoulême, ornées de 24 jolies figures deſſinées par Lefebvre, et Le Barbier . . . . . et gravées par Coiny, Gaucher, Halbon, &c. 18 fr.—*the ſame* 6 vols. in 18, ſur carré fin ſatiné, avec les 24 figures, premières epreuves, 36 fr.—*the ſame* 6 vols. gr. in 18, ſur grand raiſin vélin ſatiné, fig. *avant la lettre*, 72 fr.—*the ſame* 3 vols. in 8vo. 18 fr. et ſur papier vélin ſatiné 36 fr.—*the ſame* 6 vols. in 18, avec une figure à chaque volume ſeulement, 6 fr. Paris.

Florian has ſaid in the Preface to his *Galatea*, ſpeaking of the *Don Quixote* of *Cervantes:*

" La raiſon, la gaieté, la fine ironie répandues dans cet ouvrage, l'extrême vérité des portraits, la pureté, le naturel du ſtyle, ont rendu ce livre immortel."

He adds:

" Je ſais qu'il ne plaît pas également à tous les Français qui ne le liſent pas en Eſpagnol. C'eſt la faute de la ſeule traduction que nous ayons:

ayons: elle eſt trop loin de l'élégance, de la fineſſe de l'original.—Le traducteur a rendu le mot eſpagnol par le mot français qu'il trouvoit dans le dictionnaire, ſans comparer, ſans choiſir; il a oublié que, ſurtout dans le comique, aucun mot n'a de ſynonyme, qu'un ſeul eſt bon, que tout autre eſt mauvais. La manière dont il a traduit les morceaux de poéſie qui ſont en grand nombre dans Don Quichotte, feroit penſer que les vers eſpagnols ſont ridicules. Cependant ils ſont preſque tous agréables, peut être un peu trop recherchés; mais Cervantes écrivoit pour ſa nation, dont le goût ne reſſemble pas au nôtre, et ſon traducteur, qui écrivoit pour nous, pouvoit, en conſervant les penſées de Cervantes, affoiblir quelques images, et ſurtout donner de la douceur et de l'harmonie à ſes vers. Il paroît n'avoir ſongé qu'à être littéral, et c'eſt encore un défaut pour des Français. Preſque tous les livres étrangers nous paroiſſent trop prolixes; Don Quichotte même a des longueurs et des traits de mauvais goût qu'il falloit retrancher ſans craindre le reproche de n'être pas exact. Quand on traduit un ouvrage d'agrément, la traduction la plus agréable eſt à coup ſûr la plus fidelle."

We have cited this paſſage, becauſe it perfectly characteriſes both the original *Don Quixote* and the tranſlation which we here announce. In an Advertiſment, Mr. *Florian* gives an account of the ſuppreſſions which he has allowed himſelf, and which will be obſerved to have taken place chiefly in the ſecond part. In this *Cervantes* narrates leſs, and makes his heroes ſpeak more; he likewiſe indulges in digreſſions and epiſodes, which are by no means equal to thoſe of the firſt part. At the ſame time, the tranſlator conſiders this part to be, upon the whole, "le chef-d'œuvre de Cervantes, et la preuve la plus étonnante de la fécondité de ſon génie."

In his imitations of the poetical parts of his author, Mr. *Fl.* has alſo taken the ſame liberties of ſuppreſſion and tranſpoſition, as will appear on comparing his tranſlation of the beautiful *Romance on the Night* with the original.

" O Nuit! que tu me ſemblois belle,
Lorſque, ſous tes voiles épais,
J'allois jurer d'être à jamais
Plus amoureux et plus fidelle.

Combien je redoutois le jour,
Quand celle que mon ame adore
Me permettoit juſqu'à l'aurore,
De lui parler de mon amour!

Moins timide alors, moins ſévère,
Elle oſoit dire ſans rougir,
Ce qu'à peine elle oſoit ſentir
Dès qu'elle voyoit la lumière.

Ton ſilence myſtérieux
Augmentoit mon bonheur ſuprême;
Mon cœur ſe diſoit à lui-même:
Tout dort, et je ſuis ſeul heureux.

Maintenant,

Maintenant, ô Nuit! Nuit obſcure!
Tes ténèbres me font frémir;
Je me crois le ſeul à ſouffrir
Dans le calme de la Nature." *Ibid.*

GERMANY.

ART. 55. *Neues mineralogiſches Wörterbuch, &c. Lexicon mineralogicum, &c.—Dictionary of Mineralogy, containing all the Mineralogical Terms in German, Latin, French, Italian, Swediſh, Daniſh, Ruſſian, Hungarian, with the Explanation of their true Senſe, according to the new Nomenclature of* M. Werner, *by* Fr. Ambr. Reuſs, M. D. of the Royal Society of Sciences of Bohemia, &c. Hoff; l. 8vo. 500 pp.

To this work are prefixed two tables, one of *ſimple*, and the other of *mixed foſſils*, according to the laſt ſyſtem of Mr. *Werner*; together with a view of that ſyſtem.

Next follows the alphabetical liſt of the German names (which occupies 138 pages) with thoſe of the mineralogiſts who have employed them, as *Brunnich, Cronſtedt, Eſtner, Ferber, Gerhard, Gmelin, Juſti, Kirwan, Klaproth, Lehman, Scopoli, Storr, Succow, Voigt*, &c. &c.

The alphabetical Catalogue of the Latin names is not leſs complete, nd is accompanied likewiſe with conſtant references to the authors. Of the French and German Dictionary we cannot, however, ſpeak ſo favourably, as it does not appear that Mr. *R.* is ſufficiently acquainted with the lateſt works of the French chemiſts and mineralogiſts.

The other Dictionaries are leſs extenſive, particularly the two laſt, which do not together occupy more than 20 pages.

ART. 56. M. Tullii Ciceronis *Paradoxa ad* M. Brutum, *mit hiſtoriſchen und philoſophiſchen Einleitungen, und erklärenden Anmerkungen—von* Johann David Büchling.—M. T. Ciceronis, *&c. with hiſtorical and philoſophical Introductions, and explanatory Notes, by* J. D. Büchling; xxiv and 220 pp. 8vo. Berlin and Stralſund.

Each Paradox is here preceded by a philoſophico-hiſtorical Introduction, in which the principles of the Stoical philoſophy are, for the moſt part, ably developed, and which preſent, more particularly, valuable biographical notices relating to the perſons againſt whom the different Paradoxes were directed. The text is correctly reprinted after that of *Erneſti*; and the notes will be found to contain much uſeful information, generally on hiſtorical, but not unfrequently likewiſe on philological matters. Mr. *B.* has, we think, very judiciouſly retained the common Greek and Latin ſuperſcriptions to the ſeveral Paradoxes, without paying any attention to the objections made to their authenticity by *Anton. Majoragius*, in his *Antiparadoxa*. In the dedication to *Brutus*, Mr. *Schütz* propoſes that the *id eſt, in forum* ſhould be omitted, and that the paſſages ſhould be read, *παράδοξα Stoicorum—tentare volui, poſſentne proferri in lucem* (which he conceives to be equivalent to *in vulgus*) *et ita dici ut probarentur, an alia quædam eſſet erudita, alia popularis oratio*,

oratio. Such gloſſes, not only in the works of *Cicero*, but likewiſe of other writers, are frequently introduced with an *id eſt*; as N. D. 1. 1. *ut magno argumento eſſe debeat, cauſam (id eſt, principium) philoſophiæ eſſe inſcitiam.* *Jena ALZ.*

ART. 57. Σκολια, *hoc eſt, carmina convivalia Græcorum, metris ſuis reſtituta, et animadverſionibus illuſtrata, præmiſſa diſquiſitione de hoc genere carminis edidit* Carol. Dav. Ilgen, *Philos. et LL. OO. Prof. in Acad. Jenenſi.* ccviii pp. Diſq. 288 pp. comm. 8vo. Jena.

As Mr. *Ilgen* had not ſeen the excellent Commentary on the *Anthologia*, by *Jacobs*, which contains all theſe *Scolia*, except No. xxxiv only, before the greater part of this book was already printed, he has given what he thought moſt important in that work in his *Addenda*, from p. 251, ſeqq. The preſent editor has unqueſtionably thrown great light, in his preliminary Diſquiſition, on the origin and character of theſe poems; and ſhown much philological erudition, as well as ingenuity, in improving the text, and reſtoring the metres of the pieces forming this collection. *Ibid.*

SWEDEN.

ART. 58. *Geographiſka Chartor æfwer Swerige.—Geographical Charts of Sweden, accompanied with Views taken from Nature; publiſhed by the Baron* Hermelin, *Counſellor of the Mines. Firſt* Livraiſon, *containing the Provinces known under the Name of* Norrland. Stockholm. Atlas form.

What has been hitherto publiſhed conſiſts of Geographical Charts and Views, taken on the ſpot, and engraved with the greateſt care and elegance; they will probably ſoon be followed by a text. The preſent *livraiſon* contains that part of the country which the Swedes call *Norrland*, that is, the provinces ſituated on the north ſide of Bothnia. There is likewiſe a general chart of Sweden, and of the adjacent countries, and four particular charts; namely, 1. of *Weſtro-Bothnia* and *Lapland*; 2. of *Angremania*, *Medelpadia* and *Jemtland*; 3. of *Heriedal*; 4. of *Geſtricia* and *Helſingia*. They have been rectified and augmented after recent obſervations, and are publiſhed at the expence of the author, Baron *Hermelin*, who had alſo the aſſiſtance of MM. *Swab*, member of the Academy of Stockholm; *Walmann*, Engineer of the Mines, &c. The number of the Views is ſix.

ACKNOW-

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We muſt beg of *Neſtor* not to ſend us any more ſuch anecdotes as that contained in his Letter of April the 4th. Even the writer of the Memoirs, reviewed by us this month, ſays of Pius VI. "His very enemies, *if not altogether unjuſt*, muſt confeſs that he has always been irreproachable as to purity of morals;" (vol. i. p. 107) and that writer is by no means too favourable to Braſchi, as we have explained in our article on the ſubject. (See ART. 40.) It ill becomes *Neſtor* to retail the ribaldry of the Scandalous Chronicle even reſpecting Popes; whom, as ſuch, we do not more admire than he does.

Philalethes, if his title is well-choſen, is rather unfortunate, for his facts are very incorrect. In the firſt place, there is no ſuch article in our Review for January as he points out; in the ſecond, where the Sermon in queſtion is noticed, which is in the Review for March, we by no means withhold our opinion about the Appendix, but give it fairly and diſtinctly. His letter was perhaps intended for ſome other Review, and came to us by miſtake.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Hill, who is well-known as having proſecuted the enquiry into the medical uſes of vital air, with more judicious care than any other perſon, will ſoon publiſh ſeveral intereſting facts and experiments on the ſubject, illuſtrated by plates.

The *Rev. Mr. Bingley*, of Peterhouſe, is preparing to publiſh a correct and elegant account of North Wales, drawn up in a Tour taken in the Summer of 1798, and illuſtrated by many plates.

Mr. Todd, who publiſhed the elaborate edition of *Comus*, commended in our 13th volume, p. 430, is preparing a general edition of *Milton's* Poems, in ſix volumes octavo.

We had been miſinformed laſt month about *Count Devaux's* Hiſtory of the *Mauritius*; it is not a tranſlation, and will have no plates but Maps.